

Report
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
FOR THE YEAR
1345 Fasli

(7th October 1935 A.D. to 5th October 1936 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

Hyderabad-Deccan
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GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The total area of the Diwani Ilaga measured 31,038,919 acres which formed 58.64 per cent. of the total State area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The land revenue from ryotwari including ijara, peshkush and panmakhta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads both on account of the current year's demand and previous arrears, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,37,86,843 as against Rs. 3,14,03,498 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,33,345 or 7.43 per cent. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 38,20,015 in Telingana and Rs. 2,71,710 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 40,91,725 or 11.60 per cent. of the assessment against Rs. 56,72,500 (or 16.16 per cent.) in the previous year. (All these remissions granted were the usual seasonal remissions and no remissions were granted on account of economic depression). The total number of occupants or land-holders including pattadars, joint-pattadars and shikmidars increased from 1,234,883 in 1344 F. to 1,240,719 in 1345 F. or by 5,836 units; there was an increase of 1,765 land-holders in Marathwara and 4,071 in Telingana.

Original survey operations were undertaken in 58 villages covering an area of 132,390 acres as against 33,027 acres in the previous year. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,28,222-1-2. Classification was carried out in 56 villages with a total area of 119,618 acres as against 31,183 acres in the previous year. Revision work including re-survey and subdivision was carried out in 85 villages covering an area of 149,529 acres as against 114,295 acres in the previous year. The rates of the original settlement were announced in 978 villages as against 907 villages in the previous year. Two temporary and one permanent survey parties were employed for the jagir survey and settlement during the year.

Inams of an assessed value of Rs. 2,58,556-12-8 were confirmed in perpetuity and those of the value of Rs. 24,474-8-3 were attached and resumed. The number of Inam certificates were 31 as against 23 of the previous year. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year and those that were instituted during the year was 576; of these 318 were disposed of leaving 258 cases pending.

The rates of tree-tax were increased in Parbhani from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 and in the taluqs of Rajura, Sirpur, Chinnur, Lakshatipet and Asifabad from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. In the other districts the previous year's rates prevailed. The total Government revenue under all heads of Abkari during the year was Rs. 1,81,52,121 as against Rs. 1,84,98,754 in the previous year showing on the whole a decrease of Rs. 3,46,633 or 1.87 per cent. in the revenue. The total collections for the year, in spite of a decrease in the current demand of roughly about 3.5 lakhs, amounted to Rs. 1,87,05,862 as against Rs. 1,86,04,251 and this figure included Rs. 1,74,37,674 on account of current demand and Rs. 12,68,188 towards arrears.

The most important question of the introduction of a uniform system and control over the sale of sendhi in jagiri areas throughout the Dominions came to a very satisfactory conclusion and orders were passed by Government to introduce the new system in the jagiri areas also with effect from 1-1-46 F. The year under report also marked the termination of the contract sale system. A conference with the Excise Commissioner of Bombay took place on the 22nd and 23rd July 1936 at the Revenue Secretariat and arrangements in connection with border shops were discussed and tentative proposals, satisfactory to both the Governments, were formulated. Rules regulating the import and sale of foreign liquors and spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol of Indian manufacture were introduced. A commission was appointed to enquire into the claims of the pot-still-holders and the Excise Department was asked to be respondent in the case. The Commission was expected to complete their enquiry during 1346 F. The Hyderabad Central Temperance Association began its work in earnest about the middle of the year under report. A grant of

Rs. 5,000 was made by Government to meet its expenditure.

The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1344 and 1345 F. were 9,699.70 and 9,515.31 sq. miles respectively. The length of the reserve boundaries demarcated during the year was 836.95 miles. The total area of protected and reserved forests under working plans, felling schemes or provisional schemes was 2,688,531 acres (4,200.82 sq. miles) as against 2,625,328 acres (4,102.07 sq. miles) of the last year. Thirteen miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of roads were constructed. The total area under fire-protection was 1,637.95 sq. miles. In the exploited areas protected from grazing and fire, regeneration by seeds as well as coppice shoots has been satisfactory. The total area worked systematically under different silvicultural system was 42,986 acres. The total revenue was Rs. 13,64,356 against Rs. 13,56,402.

The duty on coarse and fine rice was changed from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to Re. 1-4-0 per Custom. pallah. A small duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on the export of oils was sanctioned. The valuation of Talkie films was revised and the value fixed at 3 as. per foot instead of 2 as. per foot. The duty on Khopra, Muddebark, Papad Khar, Almonds and Mohwa-seeds was altered from rasbandi to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,25,40,536 as against Rs. 1,12,04,209 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 13,36,267 or 11.9 per cent. Of the total revenue, receipts under imports were Rs. 66,25,260 or 52.8 per cent. against Rs. 66,94,260 or 59.7 per cent. in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 69,000. The receipts under exports amounted to Rs. 59,15,176 or 47.2 per cent. of the total revenue against Rs. 45,10,008 or 40.03 per cent. in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 14,05,268 chiefly due to an increase in the export of cotton and groundnuts. The total value of imports was Rs. 11,74,41,000 against Rs. 11,98,46,000 in the previous year. The total value of exports was Rs. 12,17,19,000 against Rs. 9,29,84,000 in the previous year. The total value of goods imported and exported free of duty was Rs. 2,78,42,000 against Rs. 3,61,81,000 in the previous year. The value of articles passed duty-free in favour of Government departments, etc., increased by Rs. 17,29,000 as compared with the previous year. The expenditure

amounted to Rs. 20,44,346 against Rs. 20,66,509 in 1344 F. The proportion of expenditure to income was 16.3 per cent. against 18.4 per cent. in the previous year.

There were in all 192 Registration Offices. The total Registration & registered documents increased from Stamps. 44,470 to 47,360, while their value decreased from Rs. 3,65,51,423 in the previous year to Rs. 3,60,42,551. The income from Registration Offices aggregated to Rs. 4,43,911, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,34,591. The total income of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 26,05,660 as compared with Rs. 26,54,259 of the previous year.

There were 34 estates at the commencement of the year under the supervision of the Court of Courts of Wards. Wards. The nature of the 35 estates which remained under supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was : (1) Jagir, 27; (2) Maqta, 2 ; (3) Rusum, 1; (4) Pattadari, 3; and (5) Samasthan, 2. The number of villages under supervision of the Court of Wards was 306 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of these 48 were surveyed and settled. The invested amounts in profitable concerns on behalf of several estates amounted to Rs. 47,87,649 at the commencement of the year and a fresh investment of Rs. 4,87,200 was made during the year. The investments (from 2 anna fund) on behalf of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 3,45,000. The expenditure on account of public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 2.71 lakhs as against Rs. 3.83 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of wards receiving education was 96.

PROTECTION.

The following Acts were passed :—(1) the Forest Legislative (Amendment) Act, (2) The Co-operative Department. Credit Societies (Amendment) Act, (3) The Municipal (Amendment) Act, (4) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, (5) The Parsee Succession Act, (6) The Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, Section 336, (7) The Currency (Amendment) Act, (8) The Hyderabad Mines (Amendment) Act, (9) The Unclaimed Property (Amendment) Act.

The question of reform of the Judicial Committee still continued to receive the consideration of the Government. A fair number of Civil and Criminal Appeals were disposed of during the year.

In all 201,968 cases were disposed of, of which the number of fresh institutions alone including arrears was 158,337. On the Civilside the average duration of original Civil cases was 124 days as against 119 in 1344 F., and on the Criminal side the average duration of original cases was 28 days as compared with 27. The number of Civil cases pending for more than a year in the whole Dominions went down from 663 to 464. A striking feature of the year's judicial work was a fall in the institution of Civil cases of all sorts in the Dominions by 3,722 of which the natural result was the decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,86,967. Besides the general depression the introduction of Agriculturists Relief Regulation and the promulgation of the Debtors' Land Alienation Regulation were responsible for this state of affairs. The work of the Small Cause Court in the City of Hyderabad has been rising by leaps and bounds. During the year under review the work increased by 15 per cent. Thus the Court has not only been self-supporting but has actually shown large surpluses. As far as the standard of Judiciary is concerned the immediate objective has been attained in fixing the necessary qualification for recruitment. Having achieved this object the department turned its attention in the direction of raising the standard of the bar also. Further, in order to keep abreast of the times and with a view to adopt the machinery of justice to the new requirements, the High Court Act which was already amended twice in recent times was scrutinized again and a third amendment is being contemplated in the light of fresh experience.

City Police.—The total strength of the City Police Force including officers, constables and establishment was 3,506 as compared with 3,508 in the previous year. Of the constables 40.9 per cent. were literate. All occasions of religious festivals of Hindus and Muhammadans passed off peacefully without any untoward incidents. To solve the problem of traffic control in the City arising from the rapid increase of motor-cars and other conveyances, a traffic control class was opened where 24 jamadars and 274 constables were trained. A road code giving detailed directions for the benefit of the public has been sanctioned by Government. The total number of cognizable cases during the year was 9,371 as against 4,738 of the previous year, the reason for this large increase being the stricter enforce-

ment of police regulations and better registration. The proportion of recovered to stolen property recorded an increase of 54.57 per cent. over last year's percentage, while the number of cases registered almost doubled. There were 30 outbreaks of fire in the City the most important of which was the great tragedy of the Moti Mahal Talkies which involved the loss of 14 lives mostly women and children. The total grant sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 10,50,888.

District Police.—The strength of the Diwani Force remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 11,685. There was no change in the Sarf-i-Khas Force which stood at 1,794. The budget allotment for the Diwani Police was Rs. 48,85,078 and the budget grant for the Sarf-i-Khas was Rs. 4,34,059. Police Training School system has been revised, and instruction at the school is now far more practical than it used to be. The Central Police Lines at Amberpet will be ready for occupation next cold weather and it will form the chief training centre of the Dominions. A Police Manual is under preparation and such chapters as have been approved by Government have been issued in pamphlet form for the guidance of all ranks. The total number of reported cases in the Diwani area during the year shows a decrease of 288 as compared with the figure of the previous year. The Sarf-i-Khas figure gives a slight increase of 51.

The year opened with a population of 3,167 prisoners of all classes ; 10,779 were admitted and 11,025 discharged, leaving 2,921 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average population was 3,046 against 3,310 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 7.97. At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,109 of whom 2,082 were males and 27 females. The number of juvenile convicts was 44. 5.76 per cent. among convicts were able to read. Three-hundred and fifty-three convicts were taught reading and writing in the Jail schools. The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,89,426-11-8 spent on the purchase of raw materials and building works, was Rs. 4,26,951-1-8, which distributed on the daily average of convicts and under-trials (3,046) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 140-2-8 per prisoner against Rs. 131-10-9 in the preceding year.

Regular Forces.—The following schemes were sanctioned during the year under report.

1. Free rations and clothing allowance to infantry battalions.
2. Regimental and other allowances to sub-commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The introduction of a comparatively stiff Army Entrance Examination and of further examinations before promotion to higher rank is raising the standard of education and of professional knowledge amongst the officer cadre. Government has also decided that, in future, as many young officers and cadets, as possible, shall be sent to the Indian Military Academy. Individual and Collective Training was carried out normally. The Army Training School was initiated during the year and after various changes in organization, establishment and in the programme of work, is functioning satisfactorily. The good relations and close liaison which exist between the State Forces and the Garrison at Secunderabad are of very great value in giving State Officers a broader military outlook.

The Irregular Forces.—The Irregular Forces consisted of 11,286 foot and 1,241 sowars. The former included 5,001 Arabs of whom 351 were under the City Commissioner of Police. The Force also included 280 foot and 200 sowars (Ras) of the Prince's Body Guard. 3,169 men and 79 sowars (Ras) were stationed in the district and taluqa headquarters and the rest were at the Capital.

PRODUCTION.

The main work of the department may be classified according to its nature as under :—

(a) *Research.*—It includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which an attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice, for instance, plant breeding on scientific lines with the object of evolving new varieties of crops which would give more and better outturn to the grower. This part of the department consists at present of the sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry.

(b) *Experimental.*—The promising results obtained from Research are tested at departmental farms and gardens, to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of

crops and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere, are also tested here, with regard to their suitability to the local conditions.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda*.—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from Research and Experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable.

The chief method of introduction of improvements in villages is through demonstration plots. There were 2,649 demonstration plots in the State during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration include the introduction of improved varieties of important crops; the popularising of chemical and other manures and the use of improved implements for cultivation. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department was 115,348 acres in this year. Demonstration and propaganda work is being done in 14 out of the 16 districts of the State.

New societies numbering 168 were registered during the year as against 123 of last year. They consisted of 112 village credit societies, 17 societies of salary earners, 21 urban banks, 3 stores, 8 rural reconstruction societies, one society for co-operative insurance and 6 others of miscellaneous types. The number of societies cancelled during the year totalled 26 as against 28 and consisted of 12 rural credit societies, 7 societies of artisans, 5 of salary earners and 2 of miscellaneous character. There were thus 2,978 societies working at the end of the year as against 2,835. The number was made up of the apex bank, the central co-operative union, 39 central banks, 2,435 agricultural and 502 non-agricultural societies. The total membership increased from 88,759 to 95,501 and working capital increased from Rs. 2,35,42,391 to Rs. 2,46,10,007.

The Union worked with a membership of 64 individuals and 2,372 societies and collected Rs. 4,049 in annual subscriptions. It organised Co-operative rallies which proved a great success. Among the educational activities of the Union, the training given to members of village societies was an important one. The bank received Rs. 27,97,193 from individuals and Rs. 82,809 from

societies and banks, and repaid deposits totalling Rs. 25,90,043 and Rs. 69,888 to individuals and societies respectively. Loans outstanding at the end of the year totalled Rs. 8,21,661 as against Rs. 1,14,091 from individuals and Rs. 21,97,073 as against Rs. 22,49,492 from banks and societies. The large increase in loans owed by individuals was due to the grant of new loans to government servants for house-building purposes. The paid-up share capital of the bank was Rs. 5,02,455. and the aggregate of all reserves amounted to about Rs. 9 lakhs. The thirty-nine central banks continued to work with 2,054 individuals and 2,644 society members. Their working capital went down from Rs. 64,89,307 to Rs. 63,47,239. But against this diminution in outside liabilities there was a welcome increase in the owned capital which stood at Rs. 21,90,968 as against Rs. 20,67,584; an increase of about Rs. 1½ lakhs which was further increased by about one lakh more carried to reserves out of the net profits of the year. The number of urban banks went up from 41 to 62. Their membership nearly doubled and stood at 7,325 while their working capital also increased twofold and went up from Rs. 3,96,147 to Rs. 7,43,612. One important event of the year was the registration of a co-operative life insurance society for the Dominions with a membership of 52 societies and 84 individuals.

The production of tissue vaccine was started during the year at the Virus Production Depot
 Veterinary. with the strain received from the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar. 13,417 deaths from contagious diseases were reported during the year against 18,573 in the year preceding. 986 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported of which 359 were of Rinderpest and 129 of Foot and Mouth. Of the outbreaks reported 565 were attended to by the officials of the Department. The total number of inoculations during the year was 271,896 compared with 219,276 in the year preceding. Goat-virus-alone vaccination and serum-simultaneous inoculation against Rinderpest were continued and protection with tissue vaccination was started. The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, and by officials on tour was 350,181 compared with 390,708 in 1344 F. The number of stallions at the district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 33 as in the preceding year. The number of stallion stands was 16. There were 25 breeding bulls at

the end of the year. Fifteen horse and cattle shows were held while experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikaner sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. Rural uplift work was continued at Patancheru.

The budget grant for Capital Works was Rs. 12,78,000. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 7,70,765 was incurred. The works of the Reservoir Dam of the Nizamsagar Project have been completed. As agreed to by the three Governments, *viz.*, Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore, it was decided that the Tungabhadra gaugings should be conducted for one more season in 1936-37. The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works was Rs. 14,55,420 as compared with Rs. 16,13,210 in the previous year. The total number of wells sunk by ryots was 1,394 as against 736 in 1934 F. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 2,847 acres (approximately 2 acres per well) as against 1,014 acres in the previous year. The expenditure on original work was Rs. 17,89,325 against Rs. 42,20,966 of the previous year, the difference being due to the transfer of the work of Osmania University Buildings Project from the P. W. D. The following are some of the important buildings that were completed. 1st Lancers Military Buildings, Barracks for C. T. S. at 1st Lancers, Combined Munsiff, Sadar Munsiff and Sessions Court, Hanamkonda and 1st Taluqdar's Office, Mahbubnagar. Besides the above, the under-mentioned works were completed during the year under report. Reconditioning the existing C. T. S. lines at Mallapally and constructing Police Barracks at Petlaburj.

The Government Industrial Laboratory, the Industrial Engineering and the Textile Section and the Cottage Industries Institute continued their work as during past years. The work of the Laboratory was classified into (a) Analytical, (b) Research, (c) Investigations of industrial problems, (d) Training of students and apprentices, (e) Technical advice and (f) Publications. Fifty-one plans for new factories were prepared and twenty-one new plans submitted by the factory owners were scrutinized and passed with necessary modifications. Recommendations for the grant of seven patents were made.

The work of the Textile Section is divided into (1) Cottage Industries Institute, (2) Sales Depot, (3) Demonstration Weaving and Dyeing Parties and (4) Experimental

Carpet Factory. Warangal. Seventy-four students have undergone training in the different sections of the Institute. The total value of products of all the sections amounted to Rs. 31,198-0-11 which is an increase of Rs. 5,746-5-11 over last year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 53,816-3-6 showing an increase of Rs. 25,318-8-6 over last year. The Cottage Industries Sales Depot was moved from its old rented building to a new spacious building of its own. The sales which during the year amounted to Rs. 32,850-6-7 show an increase of Rs. 7,392 over those of last year. The District Demonstration Parties helped in the village uplift work, participated in various jattras and rural exhibitions and gave practical demonstrations and lectures. Nearly 600 flyshuttle sleys and 498 dobbies were introduced during the year and 2,885 weavers were trained. The Government Experimental Carpet Factory continued to work as in the preceding year.

The position of the various important industries in the State continued to improve, except the fact that the gin and press owners complained that their business was suffering owing to there being more gins and presses than are necessary. It was therefore decided that a survey be made in this respect and in the meantime permission for the establishment of new presses be not granted. Three new silk factories were started during the year in addition to the existing one. A match factory was started at Tandur thus bringing the total to 4. Four button factories continued to work satisfactorily. During the year the number of factories on the register increased from 469 to 521. 377 factories worked during the year and others remained closed. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries was 29,732 or an increase of 414 over the figure of the last year. The average daily number of children employed was 331 in the spinning and weaving mills, and 610 in other industries. The average daily number of female employees in all the registered factories was 9,624, of which 1,334 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No cases of employment of women in the nights were detected. Health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory throughout the year. The scale of wages remained unchanged. No strikes were reported. There were 21 serious and 43 minor accidents as against 26 serious and 54 minor accidents reported during the preceding year. The proposal to bring small rice mills employing

10 persons and more, under the Factories Act was accepted and all the Bidi manufacturing factories employing 20 persons and more were brought under the Factories Act.

The number of boilers on the register was 505 as against 493 in the preceding year.

The Industrial Trust Fund income during the year was Rs. 5,51,747-10-1-4/6. Industrial loans aggregating Rs. 34,000 were advanced to the small-scale industries, while to the large-scale industries loans to the extent of Rs. 6,39,000 were advanced mainly to the Azamjahi Mills Ltd. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,991-13-7 were granted for training of the applicants in various industries. The management of the Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., and the Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., continued to be in the hands of the Industrial Fund Trustees. An Advisory Board was constituted with three prominent people in Bombay in order to assist the Managing Agents (Industrial Fund Trustees) to run the mills with expert advice.

Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, in the coalfields of Singareni and Tandur and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid totalled 852,739 tons and Rs. 1,25,192 respectively as compared with 740,191 tons and Rs. 1,10,343 of the previous year. There were 30 limestone quarries working during the year with a total output of 2,953,931 sq. ft.

Sanction of the Famine Board was obtained for compiling the State Scarcity Manual on the lines of C. P. Scarcity Manual as it was based on the latest available experience in the management of scarcity and famine operations. The existing Famine Programmes were found to be useful; where these were found to be inadequate, the Revenue Department in consultation with the local P. W. D. and Revenue officers added new works. The expenditure under the head of Famine Relief Works during the year was Rs. 5,10,878.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The expenditure incurred on original works was Rs. 18,79,900. Sixteen roads and 12 bridges each costing Rs. 25,000 and above were completed and 23 roads and

Mines and
Quarries.

Famine.

Roads and
Bridges.

5 bridges were in progress during the year. Roads having an aggregate length of 4,594 miles were maintained by the P. W. D. during the year. Of this 1,885 miles were of muram and 2,709 miles of metal.

A sum of B. G. Rs. 54,831 was spent during the year on surveys. The survey of Nander-Hadgaon alignment was completed. It was proposed to take a siding from Jankampet of the H. G. V. Railway to Bodhan 11 miles off for the proposed Sugar Factory there. The line was surveyed and construction commenced. The mileage remained the same as in 1344 F., *viz.*, 667 miles Broad Gauge and 623 miles Metre Gauge. During the year B. G. Rs. 24,03,658 were spent on Road Transport Services and B. G. Rs. 5,56,165 on Railway Capital Works thus bringing the capital cost of the Railway including Road Transport Services at the end of the year to B. G. Rs. 14,61,39,052. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to B. G. Rs. 1,99,53,036, working expenses including B. G. Rs. 14,96,478, towards contribution for depreciation fund, to B. G. Rs. 1,11,95,956 leaving a net income of B. G. Rs. 87,57,080 as compared with B. G. Rs. 85,57,456 in the preceding year. This gives a return of 6 per cent. on the capital invested, as compared with last year's return of 6.1 per cent. At the end of the year 197 passenger buses, 4 goods and parcel vehicles and three trailers were in operation. Including B. G. Rs. 24,03,658 spent during the year, the capital at charge at the end of the year was B. G. Rs. 40,21,299. The gross earnings of the service amounted to B. G. Rs. 14,94,638. The net earnings after setting aside B. G. Rs. 3,35,264 for depreciation amounted to B. G. Rs. 1,64,526. To stimulate traffic, and develop travel-mindedness among the public, excursions were arranged at reduced fares to places of archæological and historical importance and to big reservoirs and dams constructed by the State.

The total postal employees at the end of 1345 F. numbered 2,316 while there were 832 post-offices in all, covering a distance of 8,442 miles. The total postal deliveries numbered 30,420,410 including 986,626 registered ones. 543,362 money-orders of the value of Rs. 10,32,365 were issued for which Rs. 1,33,089 were received as commission. 76,607 V. P. P. of the value of Rs. 1,16,142 and 18,365 insured articles and letters were received from the public.

Ordinary stamps to the value of Rs. 5,93,145 and Government stamps costing Rs. 3,02,267 were sold. The savings banks balances amounted to Rs. 1,05,85,903. The rate of interest payable on all such accounts was reduced from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Quinine worth Rs. 10,395 was sold to the public. There was a net income of nearly a lakh of rupees from the working of the Department.

There was a net increase of 56 Exchange lines and 16 Extension lines compared with the
 Telephones. increase of 13 Exchange lines and 36 Extensions in 1944 F. The Revenue of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,07,729-15-8 and the total expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,870-14-5. The work of replacing the damaged Underground Cables was completed by the middle of the year and the new Cables were brought into service. The total outlay at the end of the year under review came up to Rs. 13,29,913-12-2. As regards the district lines the capital outlay on the Raichur installation to end of the year was Rs. 50,818-1-9, and that on the installation at Aurangabad and Jalna was Rs. 1,40,062-13-11.

Aviation in the State made steady progress. Messrs. Tata Sons Air Mail Service operating on the Karachi-Hyderabad-Madras route regularly continued to use the Hakimpet
 Civil Aviation. landing ground. The Hyderabad State Aero Club was inaugurated in June 1936. The Aviation Board considered the question of enactment by Hyderabad State of legislation on the lines of British India legislation to give effect to the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air. Work on the Aerodrome at Begumpet and the construction of building connected with it was taken in hand. The State Architect was entrusted with the work of designing the Airport building and the construction of a temporary building for the use of the Club till such time as the main Airport building was completed. Possible sites for landing grounds in the districts were also surveyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

After 26 months of regular and systematic work the new Health Scheme has produced good
 Sanitation and Public Health. results, and the progress made during this period is encouraging. Since the

inception of the scheme there has been an appreciable reduction in the incidence of plague and small-pox. Trained Health Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are stationed at small towns in each district so that the infected villages receive prompt attention. District towns and villages appreciate the results of anti-plague and anti-malaria work now being gradually extended to many areas with excellent results. Special designs for markets, slaughter-houses, wells, latrines and weekly bazaar platforms have been issued with the approval of Government. On these designs construction is taking place throughout the rural areas. Anti-plague campaigns were carried out with very good results in the towns of Hanumkonda and Mahbubnagar, besides Sadasivpet, Kopbal Jagir, Koheer and Pargi taluqs, while in the Hyderabad City the usual preventive measures taken to deal with an outbreak or threatened outbreak of plague were successful in keeping the infection under control in face of repeated re-infection by imported cases in many localities. Malaria surveys were carried out in a number of areas. Anti-malarial measures have been undertaken in several districts. Careful inspection and treatment of breeding grounds with special attention to wells and waterways has produced very gratifying results. The river Moosi in Hyderabad has been entirely cleared of hyacinth by the Malaria Department and is now kept entirely free with very small, though constant effort. In most of the districts, fairs and festivals were permitted to be held only as "Local." The prevalence of a wide-spread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions during the year fully justified the refusal to allow large congregations of people from wide areas. Considering the conspicuous success and the great popularity of the three existing Infant Welfare Centres in the Hyderabad City the opening of a fourth Infant Welfare Centre was recommended to the Municipal Corporation. Similar Infant Welfare Centres are to be opened in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Aurangabad; preliminary arrangements were in progress during the year. There was a decrease in the number of vaccinations due to a very mild epidemic of small-pox during the year.

Attendance of patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries has increased enormously. The number of new patients treated during

Medical Relief.

the year was 2,618,112 against 2,452,181 in the previous year, an increase of 165,931. The daily average of patients was 19,378. 36,982 new in-patients were admitted in all the hospitals and dispensaries and the daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 1,393.19 to 1,498.28. The result of treatment of those leaving the hospitals was as follows:—Cured 22,731; Relieved 5,753; Discharged otherwise 5,132. 1,853 deaths were registered in the various hospitals and dispensaries. The ratio of death per cent. was 5.01. During the year 2,479 beds were available. 2,581,130 new outpatients were treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries, an increase of 162,901 patients over the previous year. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 17,880. 87,688 surgical operations were performed in all the Medical institutions. Of these 9,998 were major and 77,690 were minor operations. The result of treatment was as follows:—Cured 81,262; Relieved 5,595; Discharged otherwise 571; Died 291; Remaining under treatment 235; total 87,954. The ratio of deaths per cent. worked out to 0.27 against 0.31 in the previous year.

Qualified Woman Doctors were attached to various institutions in the City and the District headquarters where reasonable privacy for women was provided. 985 beds were maintained for woman indoor patients. The total number of women including female children treated as indoor patients during the year was 17,264. The number of woman outpatients treated including female children was 915,192. The number of maternity cases attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries was 4,284; of these 3,413 were cases of normal labour and 871 of abnormal labour. Besides these 1,558 labour cases (including 195 abnormal) were conducted outside the hospitals. In addition 1,701 cases of labour were attended in Hyderabad City by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 3 Infant Welfare Centres. Sanction was accorded for the reorganization of the Hyderabad Nursing Service as also for the appointment of a European Lady Superintendent for the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

The total number of new patients receiving Anti-Rabic treatment during the year was 963.

His Exalted Highness graciously approved of the recommendation made by the Hon'ble the Executive Council

that a large proportion of the subscriptions raised in the Dominions to celebrate his Silver Jubilee should be used to provide the non-recurring expenditure of a T. B. Sanatorium to be constructed at the Anantagiri Hills. During the year a donation of Rs. 1,63,000 was received from His late Majesty King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Funds which has been deposited in the Imperial Bank of India for T. B. relief work in Hyderabad.

There were 29 dispensaries (10 Government and 19 Unani and aided) working during the year in which Ayurvedic Department. 1,364,768 patients were treated. The number of patients that were treated at the aided institutions of other kinds stood at 82,804. The Unani Medical School continued to work satisfactorily. There were in all 50 students studying in the six classes. The most important feature of the year was the appointment by Government of a Special Committee of Experts from all parts of India representing Unani and Ayurvedic systems of thought to examine the reorganization scheme submitted by the department. The recommendations of the Committee were placed before Government.

The Warangal Water Works and Drainage Schemes were sanctioned and Nander Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were in progress. The most notable feature of the year was the opening of Raichur Water Works by His Exalted Highness on 17th Amerdad 1345 F. The Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Raichur and Gulbarga Water Works were controlled and maintained.

Various important items in Disposal Works were carried out during the year. The Purification Plant worked satisfactorily. The first and second series of Grit Chambers and Preliminary Tanks were in operation throughout the year with the Central Septic Tank. Samples of sewage obtained from various stages of Purification are analysed chemically once a week at the Laboratory attached to the Disposal Works. The total area under the command of effluent irrigation channel is 1,385 acres. All the main important branch sewers as sanctioned in the estimate have been completed. The total length of sub-branch sewers laid during the year was 24,713 ft. or nearly 4.68 miles and the number of manholes constructed was 181. The total length of sewers completed in all districts to end of 1345 F. is 136.2 miles.

and the number of manholes constructed is 4,462. Two public flushing latrines, 7 pail dumping latrines and 3 urinals were constructed on requisition from the Municipality. All the districts have been declared open for house connection. 386 applications were received during the year and out of these 274 houses have been connected to the Drainage System. The total number of houses connected to the sewerage system is 1,218 to end of 1345 F.

The total length of cement concrete roads maintained during the period under review is 27.60 miles.

The amount available during the year was Rs. 22,16,039-14-3 while the total grant allotted during 24 years amounts to Rs. 2,05,03,466. During the year under report the Police Department relinquished the land under the Red Hill Scheme. Hence the scheme was taken up by the City Improvement Board. A major portion of the Khairatabad Scheme was completed and the remaining work was in progress. Work under the Noorul Umra Bazaar Slum Clearance Scheme was being pushed on. Good progress was made in constructing roads, laying out plots and auctioning them in connection with the Feelkhana Scheme. Slum clearance of Baila locality, situated to the south-east of the City area continued. A number of improvements were done to the existing roads and some new roads were constructed. The construction work of shops on the western section in the rear of the mosque was taken up in continuation of Pathergatty Scheme. The Mahboob Ganj Scheme is intended for improving one of the existing granaries of the City. About one-third of the area has been developed. No Model Houses were constructed during the year but a sum of rupees one lakh was allotted for giving drainage connections and for providing wash-down latrines to the houses already constructed.

Excluding the City of Hyderabad which was administered by the Hyderabad Municipality Administration, there were 65 towns including municipalities in the Dominions with a population of 7,69,060 where local taxes were in force. The reorganization of the department continued. Standard budgets prepared in consultation with the District Boards and Municipalities came into force. Municipalities created in 7 big towns with non-official majorities were functioning during the

year under review. Government contributed Rs. 1,17,287 towards the annual grant and 5 lakhs towards its share of the capital cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage while Rs. 10,11,203 were advanced as loans for the same purpose. Excluding grants and loans, the actual income from taxes and other sources amounted to Rs. 14,31,473, being an increase of Rs. 3,38,157 or 30.9 per cent. over the previous year. The average incidence of income from taxation in the Dominions was Re. 1-4-0 per head of population.

INSTRUCTION.

The total number of students in all the Faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,806 as against 1,379 of the preceding year. Not only has the strength of the various colleges increased during the year but there has been a corresponding expansion in the activities both curricular and extra-curricular. Particular emphasis was laid on the encouragement of research both among the students and the staff, who took part in almost all the British Indian conferences and some foreign gatherings and read original papers. Valuable data was also collected by advanced students and works of literary and scientific value prepared. Further the University tried to disseminate knowledge among the outside public by means of vacation lectures on different subjects, and succeeded in awakening public interest through popular extension lectures. The total number of students residing in the hostels was 367, as against 279 last year. The second new hostel was completed and handed over to the University. The proposals for the formation of the University Training Corps took shape during the year and a beginning was made with the formation of two platoons consisting of 38 cadets each.

The total number of public schools in the Dominions during the year 1345 F. and the scholars reading therein increased from 4,736 and 351,902 to 4,790 and 362,160 respectively, thus showing a net increase of 54 schools and 10,248 scholars. The number of private schools and their scholars during the year under report was 929 and 25,865 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on education excluding University Education was Rs. 84,98,328 as against Rs. 84,59,201 in the previous year. The number of High Schools increased from 54 to 56 and the number of

scholars reading in them increased from 28,525 to 30,967. The number of Middle Schools in the Dominions was 132 as against 130 in the year before; and the number of pupils reading in them increased from 41,318 to 42,602. The total number of all types of Primary Schools and pupils in them was 4,416 and 279,148 respectively, as against 4,368 schools and 273,097 pupils in the year 1344 F. thus there was an increase of 48 schools and 6,051 pupils. The total number of Girls' Schools of all grades in the Dominions and their strength was 718 and 52,516 respectively as against 704 schools and 49,763 scholars in the year 1344 F. Thus there was an increase of 14 schools and 2,753 scholars. The increase is mainly in the Primary Schools.

There has been a marked improvement in the physique of the students and in the methods of Physical Education, both in Balda and District schools. The Mass Drill Competitions have instilled a desire among the boys for physical exercise.

20 new troops were registered in Balda and Districts.
 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The total number of troops in the Dominions was 130 with 3,852 recruits, cubs, scouts, rovers and officers as against 110 troops with 2,247 scouts, etc., in the previous year. Guiding throughout the Dominions has gone steadily forward. The work done by the Companies and Flocks is fairly satisfactory. In all there are 2,495 members including Guides, Blue Birds, Guiders, Rangers, etc.

The number of Training Schools was 8 with 280 teachers under training. The number of Industrial and Vocational Schools remained the same as last year. During the year arrangements for Vocational Training of some sort or other existed in 18 High, 39 Middle and a few Primary Schools. The strength of the Osmania Central Technical Institute at the close of the year rose from 191 to 255. The total number of classes during the year increased from 18 of last year to 23. The strength of the Jagirdars' College was 190 as against 184 in the previous year. The total number of schools for the Depressed Classes was 103 with 3,907 scholars reading therein. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 31,854. There were 40 Adult Schools in the Dominions with a total strength of 1,461 adults. The number in the Nizam College remained at the statutory limit of 300, but there was an increase in the number of students on the rolls of the Madrasa-i-

Aliya which was 173 on the last day of the year compared with 161 in 1344 F.

During the year under review, 618 books were published in the City and the Districts as compared with 499 of last year. Besides the above-mentioned, the Translation Bureau published 20 and the Dairatul Maarif 5 books. Permission was granted for the establishment of 9 new printing presses and for the publication of 7 fresh journals. 55 books were registered as against 37 of last year.

FINANCE.

The Service Receipts amounted to 905.61 in 1345 F. as against 862.21 in the previous year. The Ordinary Receipts rose from 842.01 to 891.80 but the Extraordinary Receipts on account of transfers amounted to 13.81 as against 20.20 in the last year. The main increases under Land Revenue 22.62, Customs 13.01, Excise and Opium 14.98, indicate the turning of corner and setting in of gradual, though slow improvement in the economic conditions. The decreases were mainly under Railway 5.52 and Electricity 1.77. The appropriations from Departmental Balance for Expenditure during 1345 F. amounted to 65.65 against 50.92 in 1344 F. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of departments were 78.65 as against 83.90 in the previous year. The total Ordinary Expenditure during 1345 F. was 798.54 against 781.30 in the previous year. The principal increases were, under Interest 1.85, Debt Redemption 5.18, Courts 1.29, Buildings and Communication 26.33. The main decreases were under Princes Expenditure, etc., 2.52, Mansabs 2.59, Police 1.77, Education 3.27, Medicine 2.52, Municipalities and Public Improvements 3.82, Irrigation 1.35 and Miscellaneous 2.04 and are mainly due to transfers as compared to last year. The Extraordinary Expenditure from Current Revenue during 1345 F. amounted to 31.09 against 14.59 in 1344 F. The Capital Expenditure during 1345 F. amounted to 52.31 as against 21.49 in 1344 F.

Investments amounting to 176.63 were made during 1345 F. as against .94 in the previous year. Debt Head transactions recorded Receipts to the extent of 756.08 and Expenditure 719.34 which meant an addition of 36.74 to the Cash Balance.

Pure gold weighing 10,323.41 O.S. tolas at a cost of
 O.S. Rs. 4,16,889-13-2 was purchased
 Mint. through the Imperial Bank of India.
 11,868 gold coins of various descriptions were minted. A
 sum of Rs. 10,989-9-0 being the striking charges on account
 of the sale of Ashrafis was recovered. No Bar silver was
 purchased during the year. 322,000 half-rupee pieces to
 the value of Rs. 1,61,000 and 820,000 one-eighth rupee
 pieces to the value of Rs. 1,02,500 were minted. Bronze
 coins were not minted during the year. Coins issued for
 circulation during the year under report were :—one-eighth
 rupees value Rs. 30,000 and one-anna pieces value
 Rs. 70,000.

Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were
 in circulation. The average gross circula-
 Paper Currency. tion increased by 3.40 per cent. and the
 average net circulation by 3.44 per cent. as compared with
 the previous year. Of the different denominations ten-
 rupee notes had the highest circulation, and the thousand-
 rupee notes the lowest according to number. Of recalled
 one-rupee notes 2,471 remained in circulation.

The composition of the balance in Currency chests at
 the close of the year was :—Notes—73,34,540 and Coins—
 86,50,002-15-7. The Paper Currency Reserve at the close
 of the year stood at O.S. Rs. 12,48,68,561. The addition
 to the Securities in the year was of thirty-six lakhs $2\frac{3}{4}$ per
 cent. Government of India Stock Certificates and two
 lakhs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nizam's Government Promissory
 Notes. The interest during the year was expected to be
 O. S. Rs. 21,17,406-12-0 approximately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The duties of the Ecclesiastical Department consist of
 the supervision of the religious endow-
 Ecclesiastical Department. ments of different communities, the ad-
 ministration of religious pensions, main-
 tenance of religious schools and the provision of facilities
 in connection with important religious festivals. To
 ensure the proper utilization of funds belonging to Waqfs
 and other religious endowments, a draft legislation was
 prepared and a committee appointed to examine its
 implications. Methods were adopted to raise the stand-
 ard of work of those performing ecclesiastical duties.
 During the year under review the repairs of 14 Muslim
 places of worship and 36 places of Hindu worship were

completed, while permission was granted for the construction of 7 of the former and 6 of the latter.

Besides the Mint and the Electricity Departments, the Workshop also met the requirements of the Excise, Revenue and Settlement Departments, Government Central Press and Central Jail, H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces, the City Improvement Board, the Hyderabad Water Works, Medical, Educational and other Government Departments.

There were 15 main feeder lines and 93 sub-stations. One mile 4 furlongs and 201-1/8 yards of cable of various sizes and 10 miles 7 furlongs 209-1/8 yards of overhead mains were laid giving connection to 818 new consumers in the City where the increase in revenue from sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 71,017 which is considerably more than the increase that was obtained in the previous year. The progress in the districts has also been appreciable and the revenue has shown a substantial increase. Five more Electrification Schemes were sanctioned, *viz.*, Nander, Warangal, Gulbarga and the Extension of Raichur Electrification Scheme (i.e., provisional supply at Yadgir and Narayanpet). New schemes, one in Bidar and the other in Khammameth were under investigation.

The Department continued to effect a closer contact not only with the different departments of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, the Government of India and the other British Provincial Governments but also with institutions, local and foreign, as well as persons interested in the economic and social advancement of the country. The statistics collected during the year were of administrative interest as well as for general public information. They related to population, public health, crime, agriculture, live-stock and agricultural machinery, industry, trade, commodity and money markets, education, posts, telephone, public works, revenue, coinage, currency, finance, road and rail communications. Much progress was reported in the compilation of District Gazetteers and Statistical Abstract for 1331 to 1340 F. For the Descriptive Gazetteers, the first volume on "Archæology" was revised and approved by the Department of Archæology. The second volume "People of Hyderabad" was in the course of preparation.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological importance were surveyed during the year in the Raichur, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Bidar, Aurangabad, Medak and Karimnagar districts. But the most interesting and by far the most important discoveries made during the year were the prehistoric sites explored and surveyed by the department in the western taluqs of the Raichur district. Another group of important monuments surveyed in the Raichur district comprises the temples of Gabbur of which the most important are:—(1) Male Sankaraka Deval, (2) The Temple of Venkateswara, (3) Temple of Visveshwar, (4) Ishwara Deval, (5) Ganje-gudi Math, (6) Bhargar Basappa Temple, (7) Chandi Gate and (8) Temple near the Jami Masjid. In the Aurangabad district a new *Vihara* cave has been discovered at Bhokardan, a taluq town. Monuments in the Warangal and Medak districts were also surveyed which include the Katchepur temples and the temples of Kondapaka. The work of the conservation of the Ajanta and Ellora Caves continued as usual. At Khuldabad, the Kali Masjid and the Tomb of Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin in its courtyard, were thoroughly conserved. The work of the restoration of the Tomb and Gardens of Bani Begum, made considerable progress. Another important centre where conservation work has been carried out on a large scale is Bidar.

Wages on productive work cost the department Rs. 1,32,420-3-3 which combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,18,363-10-9 brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 as against Rs. 4,43,005-9-3 in 1344 F. The net outturn value of the Press during the year as calculated on the basic rates amounts to Rs. 1,06,307-0-7 as against Rs. 1,22,753-11-11 in the preceding year. The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 3,03,399-6-10 as against Rs. 3,12,107-4-11 in 1344 F. During the year Government sanctioned a small Process Studio in order to make the Press a self-contained institution. Sanction was also accorded to run the Nastaliq Foundry for a further period of 3 years.

The opening value of stock carried over from the previous year was Rs. 2,76,344 which together with new stock to the value of Rs. 6,64,194 purchased during the year brought the total value of stock to Rs. 9,40,538. The

Archæology.

Government
Central Press.

Stationery
Department.

value of issues during the year was Rs. 5,46,766 against Rs. 5,31,819 in 1344 F. leaving a balance of stock to the value of Rs. 3,94,399 at the close of the year.

The two equatorial telescopes were in good condition and have been in continuous use during the year. A new lighting arrangement for the N. S. component was introduced with satisfactory results. The number of plates taken with the telescope during the year was 68. The blink Comparator received some time ago from the Yale University Observatory was set up about the end of the year under report and brought into working condition. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 131. Daily observations of air temperature, humidity, wind velocity and rainfall have been continued. The department continued to be the controlling office for the Rainfall Organization of the Dominions.

Surveys were carried out in parts of Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts and information collected regarding village wells and underground water condition, was forwarded to the Well Sinking Department to facilitate their operations. Many sites of archæological interest have also been noted. Coloured geological maps were prepared. Quantitative analysis of limestones and other field collections were carried out. Qualitative examinations of specimens collected by officers as well as those sent from outside were conducted. Vol. III Part I of the Journal Hyderabad Geological Survey was published.

The number of proposals received during the year was 2,133 and of these 1,828 proposals have resulted into policies, aggregating to the face-value of Rs. 11,33,796 yielding a premium income of Rs. 52,980 per annum. Refund cases were dealt with on account of maturity, death and surrender value of policies, accumulations of subscribers' amounts and Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 3,74,275-15-5. Valuation of the Fund for years 1322-1344 F. had been taken over during the year, and had been entrusted to Mr. Vaidyanathan, Actuary, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

The activities of the Bureau continued to expand in all directions. In addition to its normal work the Bureau undertook experiment-

ally a film on Modern Hyderabad in collaboration with the State Railway authorities, besides preparing talks for the Broadcasting Station. The Bureau was reorganized into three main sections, *Viz.*, Administrative, Press and Publicity, each under an Assistant Director. The reorganization of the system of purchase and distribution of local newspapers to Government offices and educational institutions which was commenced in the previous year was carried a step further. The aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued to the Press during the year was 439 as compared with 213 in the preceding year. Of these, 35 were Communiqués, 191 Press Notes, 106 Notifications and 107 Departmental and other Reports, Reviews, etc. As many as 113 individuals were upon request supplied with material for articles and special Silver Jubilee Numbers and 52 Press Reports were contradicted or elucidated. Addresses presented to H.E.H. the Nizam on various occasions together with His Exalted Highness' replies were translated into the local languages and given wide publicity. The total number of local newspapers, periodicals, etc., published during the year in Urdu, Marathi and Telugu was 43 of which 6 were Dailies and 5 Weeklies. There was a marked increase in the demand for publicity literature. The number of enquiries and requests for supply of publicity material totalled 134 as compared with 100 in the previous year. Material regarding the history and growth of every Government Department was collected and compilation of a comprehensive report on the progress of the State during the present reign was actively pursued. Articles describing places of interest in the Dominions as well as those describing the progress of Hyderabad were compiled in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness. 107 departmental reports were issued as compared with 61 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Report for 1931.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Report for 1931.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Report of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history ; and *vide* para. 2 part I, para. 2, table II, part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1931.

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

The number of Divisions (Subas) in the State remained unaltered during the year. There were 16,680 Divisions and Villages Khalsa villages and 2,379 Jagir villages (total 19,059) as against 16,633 and 2,420 respectively (total 19,053) in the previous year.

The total area of the Divani Ilaga measured 31,038,919 acres which formed 58.64 per cent. of the total State area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The remaining State area was occupied by the Sarf-e-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, Maqtas, etc.

Area—occupied and unoccupied, Paremboke or unassessed waste.

The culturable Divani area measured 23,353,714 acres, of which 21,738,362 acres or 93.08 per cent. were occupied. Of the occupied lands, an area of 1,331,556 acres or 6.12 per cent. was irrigated (*i.e.*, wet), 1,044,866 acres in Telingana and 286,690 acres in Marathwara and the remaining area of 20,406,806 acres was dry land. The largest proportions of irrigated land as compared with according to the total occupied area in the district, (exceeding 15 per cent.) were in the districts of Medak (19.53 per cent.) Baghat (15.54 per cent.), Karimnagar (16.07 per cent.) and Nizamabad (21.29 per cent.). The proportion in the remaining districts ranged between 2.60 per cent. (Adilabad) and 13.20 per cent. (Warangal) in Telingana and 1.54 per cent. (in Nander district), to 3.71 per cent. (in Gulbarga district) in Marathwara.

The total occupied area measured 21,738,362 acres in 1345 F. as against 21,743,309 acres in 1344 F., resulting in a net decrease of 4,947 acres. The actual variations were that there was an addition of 139,075 acres and a decrease of 144,022 acres in the occupied area.

The above occupied area of 21,738,362 acres consisted of 1,331,556 acres of wet land and 20,406,806 acres of dry land as against 1,323,205 acres of wet land and 20,420,104 acres of dry in 1344 F. The total wet area increased by 8,351 acres while the dry area decreased by 13,298 acres. The increase of 8,351 acres in wet area includes 5,855 acres on account of Nizamsagar.

The assessed waste (or unoccupied area) covered 1,615,352 acres, while unassessed waste (paremboke) measured 7,685,205 acres or 24.76 per cent. of the total Divani area ; this paremboke area was mainly occupied by forests and very little land was left which could be brought under cultivation.

Area brought under Lavni.—There were 8,914 applications for lavni of an area of 139,629 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,33,562 of which, 2,525 applications were sanctioned, granting an area of 23,207 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 57,067.

Total Revenue.—The land revenue from ryotwari including ijra, peshkush and panmakhta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads both on account of the current year's demand and previous arrears, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 3,37,36,843 as against Rs. 3,14,03,498 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,33,345 or 7.43 per cent.

The total ryotwari assessment on account of occupied lands in 1345 F. was Rs. 3,52,58,835 as

Land Revenue—
(a) Ryotwari; (1)
Current, Assess-
ment, Remissions,
Demand, Collec-
tions and Balance.

against Rs. 3,51,03,717 in the previous year showing the slight increase of Rs. 1,55,118—revision of survey operations, conversion of single crop to double crop and lavni being the main causes of increase.

Of this, the assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,07,13,768 and that on wet lands was Rs. 1,45,45,067. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 38,20,015 in Telingana and Rs. 2,71,710 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 40,91,725 or 11.60 per cent. of the assessment against Rs. 56,72,500 (or 16.16 per cent.) in the previous year. (All these remissions granted were the usual seasonal remissions and no remissions were granted on account of economic depression). Excluding remissions (from the assessment) and adding Rs. 13,21,632 on account of sivaijamabundi ('shumul') the total demand was

Rs. 3,24,88,742 against Rs. 3,08,06,950 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 16,81,792 or 5.46 per cent. The collections out of the demand for the current year amounted to Rs. 3,17,31,027 or 97.67 per cent. of the total demand, and Rs. 41,137 or 0.12 per cent. were written off, leaving a sum of Rs. 7,16,578 in arrears; excess collections amounted to Rs. 26,511.

Holdings.—The total number of occupants or land-holders including pattadars, joint-pattadars and shikmidars increased from 1,234,883 in 1344 F. to 1,240,719 in 1345 F. or by 5,836 units; there was an increase of 1,765 land-holders in Marathwara and 4,071 in Telingana. The average holdings in Marathwara consisted of 21.15 acres of dry land and 0.41 acre of wet land, while in Telingana, it consisted of 12.26 acres of the former and 1.59 acres of the latter. In Marathwara, it raised over 17 acres in Bid and Nanded districts to over 30 acres in Osmanabad district; while in Telingana, the area of the holdings ranged from nearly 7 acres in Nizamabad district to nearly 27 acres in the Baghat district. The average assessment per acre in Marathwara was Re. 1-1-11 for dry land and Rs. 5-13-11 for wet land, while in the Telingana, it was 13 as. 7ps. for the former and Rs. 12-4-1 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre for the whole district in Marathwara was, for dry land Re. 1-9-5 in the Nanded district and for wet land Rs. 9-9-2 in Gulbarga district, while in Telingana, the highest average rate per acre for dry land was Re. 1-6-2 in the Medak district and Rs. 19-4-1 for wet land in the Nizamabad district. For the Dominions as a whole, the average dry and wet rates worked out at Re. 1-0-3 and Rs. 10-14-1 per acre respectively.

Of the previous arrears, including sivai jamabundi ('shumul') amounting to Rs. 44,86,710, Rs. 3,22,532 were collected and Rs. 1,73,245 were written off as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 39,90,933 outstanding at the close of the year. Including the outstandings of the year under report, the total arrears amounted to Rs. 47,07,511 as against Rs. 44,47,417 at the close of 1344 F. The amount of arrears had to some extent mounted up owing to the continuation of the general economic depression.

(2) Arrears—Demand, Collections and Balance.

Excluding the poisonous drugs, the total demand on account of peshkush and panmukhta, fruit trees, and miscellaneous heads, including sivai jamabundi (‘shumul’), amounted to Rs. 17,37,773, of which Rs. 15,18,424 were collected and Rs. 41,260 were written off as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,78,089 outstanding at the close of the year. The demand on account of poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 37,483 of which Rs. 23,503 were collected and Rs. 3,068 were written off as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 10,912 outstanding at the close of the year; excess collections amounted to Rs. 1,501.

(b) Other Sources
of Land Revenue.
(1) Current, Demand, Collections
and Balance.

Excluding the poisonous drugs, the demand on account of previous arrears including sivai jamabundi (‘shumul’) of the heads peshkush and panmukhta, fruit trees and miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 14,03,383, of this Rs. 1,32,818 were collected and Rs. 76,223 were written off as being irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 11,94,272 at the close of the year. The demand on account of poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 22,501 of which Rs. 2,539 were collected, leaving Rs. 19,962 outstanding at the close of the year. The total outstandings including arrears of the year under report and of the previous years, of all the heads of ‘Land Revenue’ excluding the poisonous drugs amounted to Rs. 60,79,872 as against Rs. 57,71,178 at the close of 1344 F. (*i.e.*, 60,79,872)

(2) Arrears—
Demand, Collections, and Balance.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey.—During the year original survey operations were undertaken in 58 villages covering an area of 132,390 acres as against 33,027 acres in the year 1344 F. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,28,222-1-2.

Classification.—Classification was carried out in 56 villages with a total area of 119,618 acres as against 31,183 acres in the previous year. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 43,559-12-10.

Revision.—Revision work including resurvey and subdivision was carried out in 85 villages covering an area of 149,529 acres as against 114,295 acres in the previous year. The expenditure on this amounted to Rs. 1,56,078.

The revision of Pakhal taluq which was done some years back was quite out of date. It had, therefore, to be taken up *de novo* in this area where traverse work had previously been completed, and the details of the survey were indicated in the traverse sheets. In the villages where resurvey was not necessary, partial test was made and the previous survey was indicated in the traverse sheets.

Traverse.—Traverse survey was done in the remaining 10 villages of Paloncha taluq, 32 recently resumed villages of Gandhari Jagir, 74 villages of Chinnur taluq, 2 villages of Bhongir taluq and 2 of Baghat taluq, bringing the total to 120 villages in all, as compared with 113 villages in the year 1344 F. The average expenditure for this work was Rs. 75-11-6 per square mile.

Announcement of Rates.—The rates of the original settlement were announced in 341 villages of Sirpur and Asifabad taluqs. In view of the existing economic depression extension was granted by Government in the period of the settlement of certain taluqs. In view of these orders the existing rates as fixed in the original settlement were announced in 637 villages of Sirsilla, Sultanabad, Lakshatipet, Yellareddy and Dewarkonda taluqs. In all 978 villages of the aforesaid 7 taluqs were announced during the year as against 907 villages in the previous year.

Boundary Disputes.—The total number of cases of boundary disputes under disposal was 292, out of which 56 cases were disposed of during the year. The number of cases settled in 1344 F. was 45.

Jagir Survey.—In addition to the two temporary survey parties employed for the Jagir survey and settlement during the year under review a permanent survey party of the Settlement Department also carried out the work. The expenditure of this party is met with from the central revenue and the cost of the work done by it is realised from the jagirdars in terms of annual instalments and credited to Government. Rs. 3,900-8-0 were received from the jagirdars during the year under report. The following work was done by this party during the year :—

JAGIR SURVEY.

No. of Villages	AREA		Cost			Average per acre		
	Acres	Guntas						
10	19,610	<i>Original Survey.</i> 35	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
			15,443	2	9	0	12	7
12	25,205	<i>Classification.</i> ..	10,016	14	1	0	6	4
12	20,876	<i>Revision.</i> ..	13,773	8	1	0	10	7
Total 34	65,692	31	39,233	8	11	0	9	6

Central Stores.—In the Ambar Khana (Central Stores) attached to the Commissioner's office, the work of map-drawing, printing and binding was carried on as usual. 522 maps were prepared at a total cost of Rs. 22,762-3-10. The number of maps prepared in 1344 F. was 664, the cost being Rs. 33,309. Besides this 2,403 maps were coloured and 1,462 revised at a cost of Rs. 11,828 as against 3,234 maps coloured and 1,362 revised in 1344 F., at a cost of Rs. 11,869. The number of maps printed was 492 at a cost of Rs. 15,812. The corresponding figures for the previous year was 594, the cost being Rs. 10,605. In addition to this about 200,000 forms were printed in the press for technical and other uses and 4,000 registers were prepared in the book binding section.

Cost of the Department.—The cost of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 4,87,586-11-6 as compared with Rs. 4,79,322 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 8,265-0-5 in the expenditure was due to the annual increment in pay of officers and the establishment.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

Result of Inam Enquiries.—Inams of an assessed value of Rs. 2,58,556-12-8 were confirmed in perpetuity and those of the value of Rs. 24,474-8-3 were attached and resumed.

Classification of Inam Claims.—The following table will show in detail, the nature and annual revenue of the Inam claims disposed of during the year.

Nature of Inam claims	Total revenue			Value of Inams confirmed			Value of Inams resumed		
1	2			3			4		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jagir ..	2,71,869	3	8	2,48,255	2	5	23,114	1	3
Maqta ..	2,203	2	6	2,007	2	6	196	0	0
Inam Land ..	3,854	8	0	2,752	4	0	1,102	4	0
Seri Land ..	3,364	2	0	3,384	2	0	..		
Cash Rusum ..	1,589	0	9	1,541	13	9	47	3	0
Cash Yomia ..	10	0	0	10	0	0	..		
Total ..	2,82,390	0	11	2,57,930	8	8	24,459	8	3
Review ..	641	4	0	626	4	0	15	0	0
Grand Total ..	2,83,031	4	11	2,58,556	12	8	24,474	8	3

Inam Certificates.—The number of Inam certificates issued under the sanction of the following authorities were 31 as against 23 of the previous year. Out of these 7 relate to Khalsa and 24 to Inams situated in Jagirs.

Authorities		Original	Review	Total
His Exalted Highness	..	5	..	5
Nazim Atiyat	..	3	..	3
Subedars	..	13	1	14
First Taluqdars	..	9	..	9
Total	..	30	1	31

Case Work.—The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year and those that were instituted during the year was 576; of these 318 were disposed of leaving 258 cases pending.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

Changes in Duty.—The rates of tree-tax were increased in Parbhani from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 and in the taluqs of Rajura, Sirpur, Chinnur, Lakshatipet and Asifabad from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. In the other districts the previous years' rates prevailed. The rates of *rahdari* fees in districts and the duty levied on the sendhi brought into the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were also unchanged. There was no change in the rates of duty on *arrack*, while the rate of duty on foreign liquors manufactured in Hyderabad remained unaltered at Rs. 12-8-0 per proof gallon—the import of foreign liquors (including beer) being duty free as usual. There was no change in duty on Opium, *Ganja* and *Charas*.

Revenue.—The total Government revenue under all heads of Abkari during the year was Rs. 1,81,52,121 as against Rs. 1,84,98,754 in the previous year showing on the whole a decrease of Rs. 3,46,633 or 1.87 per cent. in the revenue. The total collections for the year, in spite of a decrease in the current demand of roughly about 3.5 lakhs. amounted to Rs. 1,87,05,862 as against Rs. 1,86,04,251, and this figure included Rs. 1,74,37,674 on account of current demand and Rs. 12,68,188 towards arrears as against Rs. 1,77,28,584 and Rs. 8,75,667 of the previous year's collections under these heads, *i.e.*, the collections of the current demand were 96.1 per cent. as against 95.7 per cent. of 1344 F. No amount from the demand of the year under report as shown above was written off as irrecoverable.

Country Liquor.—During the year, the consumption of Country spirit amounted to 392,632 proof gallons as against 450,512 of the previous year—the decrease being 57,880 proof gallons or about 12.8 per cent. More than half of this decrease (*viz.*, 37,922 proof gallons) occurred in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad which consumed almost half the total quantity of Country spirits sold in the whole State. There have been slight increases in the districts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bidar and Karimnagar. The large decrease in the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities was mostly due to social and economic causes. Cheap cinemas and tea-shops combined with the activities of tea Trade and Temperance Committees were

also responsible for the decrease to some extent. In the districts the main cause of the decrease was the general economic depression and bad seasons. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of population during the year was 2.7 as against 3.1 (revised figure, proof gallons of the previous year. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of Country spirits was 5,069 as against 5,186 of the previous year (both figures being exclusive of temporary shops). There was on an average one shop for every 2,846 persons (as against 2,782 persons for the previous years) throughout the State.

Foreign Liquor.—The quantity of Indian-made foreign liquor manufactured in the State and consumed amounted to 10,007 proof gallons as against 11,375 of previous year. This fall in consumption is entirely due to the competition of duty-free and cheap foreign liquors imported from Japan into Secunderabad whence they find an easy passage into the City of Hyderabad and the districts. The customs duty of Rs. 5 per cent. *ad valorem* collected on imported foreign liquors was Rs. 6,06,144 as against Rs. 6,45,937 of the previous year.

Toddy or Sendhi.—The revenue realised under this head showed a net decrease of Rs. 13,740 or about 0.13 per cent., *i.e.*, Rs. 1,08,36,449 as against Rs. 1,08,50,189 realised during the previous year. The total number of shops in contract as well as the shopwar auction system areas was 13,658 as against 13,515 of the previous year. The increase in the total number of shops was necessary owing to the fact that in the districts taken over from the contractors, it was found that the contractors were concentrating on liquor and neglecting toddy so that there was inadequate provision to meet the demand for the milder drink.

Opium.—The total receipts from opium amounted to Rs. 11,36,245 as against Rs. 11,25,646 of previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,599 in spite of the fall in consumption, which was 7,559 seers as compared with 7,876 seers of 1344 F. The number of opium shops was 653 as against 571 of 1344 F.

Hemp Drugs.—The total receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 4,93,324 against Rs. 4,80,686 of previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 12,638 or about 2.62 per cent. The total quantity of *ganja* and *bhang* sold during the year was 8,873 and 164 seers as against 8,518

and 239 seers sold in the previous year. The increase in consumption was mainly due to the supply of improved quality of *ganja*. The sales of *charas* increased from 13 seers in 1344 F. to 111 seers in 1345 F. In the first year (1343 F.) when the shop was opened, the sales had amounted to 69 seers. This fluctuation in the sales of *charas* was due to the changes in duty and the retail price fixed by the licensees who had no idea of the demand to be able to form a reasonable estimate of sales, profits, etc., before bidding at the auction.

Offences.—The total number of cases detected under the Abkari and Opium Acts was 6,554 (against 6,957 of 1344 F.) of which 531 (against 663 of 1344 F.) were sent to Magistrates' Courts. Of the cases prosecuted in Courts, 324 ended in conviction and 58 in acquittal and the rest were pending disposal at the end of the year. Sentences of imprisonment were passed in 150 (against 142 of 1344 F.) cases and the fines imposed by Magistrates averaged Rs. 24.8 (against Rs. 22.5 of 1344 F.) per case. Almost all the cases of illicit distillation of liquor, of illicit possession of opium and hemp drugs and of illicit cultivation of *ganja* were prosecuted in Criminal Courts. The number of illicit distillation cases detected and prosecuted was 250 (against 103 of 1344 F.), of illicit possession of opium and hemp drugs 110 (against 43 of 1344 F.) and of illicit cultivation of *ganja* 6 (against 3 of 1344 F.). The rest of the cases were not of a serious nature, being mostly based on the infringement of ordinary rules of transport and possession and minor conditions of licenses caused through carelessness or ignorance.

Rewards.—The total amount of rewards paid during the year was Rs. 3,203 as against Rs. 4,551 paid in the previous year.

Cost of the Department.—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,36,495 (against 23,86,228 of 1344 F.) or 14 per cent. (against 12.9 per cent. of 1344 F.). The percentage of expenditure to revenue demand would not have been so high had it not been for the extra staff entertained from the month of Ardibehisht in order to make arrangements for the auctions of shops in the seven districts whose contracts were due to expire by the end of the year as well as in the jagiri areas. The expenditure due to the loan of the services of officers from Madras was an extra temporary charge as in the previous year.

Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak.—The demand for the Sarf-e-

Khas Mubarak was Rs. 16,92,679 as against Rs. 17,23,200 of 1344 F. showing a decrease of Rs. 20,521 or about 1.77 per cent. The collections amounted to Rs. 15,58,935 or 92.3 per cent. (against 93.1 per cent. of 1344 F.) of the demand for the year.

Paigah Jagirs.—The revenue demand under all heads for the three Paigah Jagirs under the management of Government was Rs. 3,83,569 (against Rs. 3,87,558 of 1344 F.), there being a decrease of Rs. 3,989 or about 1 per cent. which is less than the decrease of 1.99 per cent. in the Divani (Government) revenue. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,03,922 during the year.

Reforms.—In Khurdad 1345 F. the most important question of the introduction of a uniform system and control over the sale of sendhi in jagiri areas throughout the Dominions, which was for a very long time under the consideration of Government, came to a very satisfactory conclusion and orders were passed by Government in Thir 1345 F. to introduce the new system in the jagiri areas also with effect from 1-1-46 F. The total jagiri area in which the new system was to be introduced roughly amounts to one-third of the total area of the State. The year under report also marked the termination of the contract sale system

A conference with the Excise Commissioner of Bombay took place on the 22nd and 23rd July 1936 (16th and 17th Shehrewar 1345 F.) at the Revenue Secretariat and arrangements in connection with border shops were discussed and tentative proposals, satisfactory to both the Governments, were formulated.

Rules regulating the import and sale of foreign liquors and spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol of Indian manufacture were introduced in the latter part of the year. It is hoped that better control and supervision of Indian-made foreign liquors and medicinal preparations will be possible.

The question of closing down the pot-stills and liquor shops and reorganising the toddy arrangement in Hyderabad City has been under the consideration of Government for the last three years. A commission consisting of one Judicial officer of the status of a District Judge, a representative of the Finance Department and a Taluqdar of the Revenue Department, as Chairman was appointed under

Firman Mubarak dated 16th Moharram 1355 H. to enquire into the claims of the pot-still-holders and the Excise Department was asked to be respondent in the case. One Excise Superintendent with three pleaders and three clerks was working with the Commission from 1st Amardad 1345 F. to the end of the year. The Commission was expected to complete their enquiry during 1346 F. The closing down of these mourusi liquor shops and toddy addas is a greatly desired reform in the City of Hyderabad. The Kamareddy Power Alcohol Factory was taken over during the year from the Commerce and Industries Department to the direct control of the Additional Revenue Secretary, on behalf of the Excise Department, and preparations were made under his supervision for the distillation of potable liquor.

The Hyderabad Central Temperance Association began its work in earnest about the middle of the year under report. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by Government to meet its expenditure. It appears to have received a sympathetic response from the public which was much impressed by the genuine and sincere efforts of Government to introduce temperance habits amongst the people even at some sacrifice of revenue.

SECTION V.

Forests.

Forest Areas.—The areas under reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1344 and 1345 F., were as shown below :—

		1344 F.	1345 F.
		Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles
Reserved forests	..	223.84	245.26
Protected forests	..	7,653.78	7,660.10
Open forests	..	1,822.06	1,609.95
Total	..	9,699.70	9,515.31

Forest Settlement Work.—There were 87 claims at the commencement of the year to which 157 new claims were added during the year, making a total of 244. Out of these, 87 claims were decided, leaving a balance of 157 claims pending.

Demarcation.—The length of the reserve boundaries demarcated during the year was 836.95 miles. Besides, 7,118 pillars were erected and 6,877.45 miles of the existing boundary lines were repaired (1,010.30 miles of boundary line did not require clearance, having natural boundaries).

Surveys.—In all the divisions, demarcating, surveying and mapping of the annual coupes was carried out.

Working Plans.—The total area of the protected and reserved forests under working plans, felling schemes or provisional schemes was 2,688,531 acres (4,200.82 sq. miles) as against 2,625,328) acres (4,102.07sq. miles) of the last year. Prescriptions of sanctioned working plans, felling schemes and provisional schemes, were generally adhered to. The coupes auctioned and felled during the year in different divisions are given below :—

Year	No. of coupes auctioned	No. of coupes completely felled	No. of coupes partly felled	No. of coupes not felled
1344 Fasli ..	760	503	146	111
1345 „ ..	687	501	139	47

Communications.—13 miles and 1½ furlongs of roads were constructed during the year at the cost of Rs. 4,687, and the construction of fair weather roads cost Rs. 1,306. Besides, alignment of roads, moram spreading and repairs to cart tracks, were carried on at a cost of Rs. 5,290.

Buildings.—Of the 9 rest houses that were under construction, 5 were completed. 12 wells were sunk in different divisions. Further, tube wells were constructed and 2 dilapidated tanks were repaired and maintenance and repairs also were undertaken, at a total cost of Rs. 21,063.

Offences.—3,644 offences were reported during the year as against 3,536 of the last year. There were 5,366 cases pending at the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 9,010 cases. 2,770 cases were compounded as against 3,693 cases of the last year, and 782 cases were withdrawn or dismissed. Thus in all 3,566 cases, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,454 cases at the close of the year. There were 7 cases pending disposal in

Courts at the end of last year to which 25 new cases were added. Out of these, convictions were obtained in 4 cases and in 18 cases the accused were discharged; thus leaving a balance of 10 cases pending at the close of the year.

Protection from Fire.—The total area under fire protection was 1,637.95 sq. miles of which 1,617.41 sq. miles were successfully protected—the percentage of success attained was 98.74. 91 cases of fire covering an area of 8,420 acres, were reported during the year as against 11 cases with an area of 35,741 acres of the last year. The causes of the fires in all cases were accidental due to the carelessness of wayfarers.

Protection from Cattle.—Cattle were permitted to graze in all the forests under permit system excepting the exploited coupes and area under regeneration. The amount of grazing revenue collected during the year was Rs. 3,75,529 as against Rs. 3,75,987 of the previous year. The total number of cattle that grazed was 1,278,085.

Natural Regeneration.—In the exploited areas protected from grazing and fire, regeneration by seeds as well as coppice shoots has been satisfactory.

Artificial Regeneration.—The total area under plantations and sowings under different methods, stood at 819 acres as against 953 acres of the last year, the decrease being due to the inferiority of soil and drought. *Bombax Malabaricum* was planted as an experimental measure in Nirmal Division. Further, seeds of green manure species were also sown in Nurseries.

Exploitation.—The total area worked systematically under different silvicultural system was 42,986 acres as against 50,709 acres of the previous year.

Bamboo fellings were carried on over an area of 124,104 acres as against 160,033 acres of the last year. The depots at Jannaram and Mancheryal continued during the year, the total amount realised from the sale of timber being Rs. 25,924. Besides, wind fallen trees and coupes worked departmentally fetched an income of Rs. 8,687.

Free Grants.—In all the divisions, head-loads of fuel were allowed to be removed free of charge for domestic purposes.

Forest Villages.—To secure permanently supply of labour and for the uplift of jungle tribes, Chandripalam in Madira taluq, Khammam division, was constituted as a forest village as an experimental measure. Further, for the uplift and survival of Chenchoos (aboriginal tribes) in Amarabad taluq, the tank of Vettivalpalli was repaired and construction of tube wells was undertaken. 20 Chenchoos have settled here and timber was also supplied free to build their huts.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The income from major produce was Rs. 5,97,112 against Rs. 6,14,316 of the last year. Similarly minor forest produce accounted for Rs. 6,88,176 against Rs. 6,69,662 of the previous year. The income from miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 79,068 against Rs. 72,424 of the last year. Thus the total amount realised during the year was Rs. 13,64,356 against Rs. 13,56,402. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,87,207.

Outstandings.—Rs. 1,96,055 were outstanding at the beginning of the year of which Rs. 25,031 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 49,311 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,21,713. The current demand amounted to Rs. 13,67,187, out of which Rs. 13,15,045 were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 52,139 or about 3.08 per cent. of the demand against 4.13 per cent. of the previous year.

General.—Due to the failure of the rains in the early part of monsoon and the consequent scarcity of fodder, cattle of the famine stricken areas were allowed to graze in the adjacent forests and the recovery of grazing fees was held in abeyance.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

Tariffs.—In view of the great difference in the price of coarse and fine rice, the duty on the latter on 5 per cent. basis was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 per pallah. Duty on oils was exempted with a view to help Telis and the poorer classes. As a result of this concession, many oil mills and expellers have been established. When it was felt that the industry could bear a small Customs duty, an export duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was sanctioned during the year. The valuation of Talkie films was revised and the value fixed at 3 as. per foot instead of 2 as. per

foot. The duty on Khupra, Muddebarh, Papad Khar, Almonds and Mohwa-seeds was altered from rasbandi to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

The following statement will show the changes in the rates of Customs duty on Imports and Exports :—

Sl. No.	Name of articles	DUTY		
		Under previous orders	Under revised orders	Kind
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dates (Paindkhajoor)	Rs. 2 P.P.	Re. 1 P.P.	Import and Export.
2	Cardamom	As. 6-9 P.S.	Rs. 3 P.S.	Import
3	Cocoanut oil	Rs. 3-8-0 P.P.	Rs. 2 P.P.	Import.
4	Maize	Re. 0-12-0 P.P.	Re. 0-8-0 P.P.	Export.

Income.—During the year the total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,25,40,536 as against Rs. 1,12,04,209 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 13,36,267 or 11.9 per cent. Of the total revenue, receipts under imports were Rs. 66,25,260 or 52.8 per cent. against Rs. 66,94,260 or 59.7 per cent. in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 69,000. The receipts under exports amounted to Rs. 59,15,176 or 47.2 per cent. of the total revenue against Rs. 45,10,008 or 40.03 per cent. in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 14,05,268 chiefly due to an increase in the export of cotton and groundnuts. The revenue from rail-borne-trade including the sections of the frontier districts of Osmanabad and Lingsugur, was Rs. 1,01,45,205 or 80.9 per cent. of the total revenue against Rs. 84,22,713 or 84.1 per cent. in the previous year, while the frontier revenue was Rs. 23,98,331 or 19.1 per cent. against Rs. 17,81,551 or 18.9 per cent. The increase in revenue from rail-borne-trade amounted to Rs. 7,22,492 or 7.7 per cent. and that on the frontier, Rs. 6,13,776 or 34.5 per cent.

The total value of imports was Rs. 11,74,41,000 against Rs. 11,98,46,000 in 1344 F. The principal decreases in import duties were under piece-goods mill-made and

handloom (Rs. 95,000), cocoanut oil (Rs. 29,300), cardamoms (Rs. 25,700), silk raw, silk yarn and silk piece-goods (Rs. 23,400), dried fruits and nuts (Rs. 21,700), matches (Rs. 18,500), cocoanut or khopra (Rs. 18,000), yarn (Rs. 17,600), rice and paddy (Rs. 17,000), gur (Rs. 11,600) and galvanised iron and corrugated iron sheets (Rs. 11,400). There was a decrease of Rs. 19,00,000 in the value of piece-goods both mill-made and handloom—and over Rs. 350,000 in the value of yarn.

The total value of exports was Rs. 12,17,19,000 against Rs. 9,29,84,000 in the previous year, while the duty amounted to Rs. 59,02,903 against Rs. 45,96,079. The principal increases occurred under cotton (Rs. 8,83,000) and groundnuts (Rs. 3,98,000).

Exemptions.—The total value of goods imported and

(a) *General.*—exported free of duty was Rs. 2,78,42,000 against Rs. 3,61,81,000 in the previous year.

(b) *Special.*—The value of articles passed duty-free in favour of Government departments, etc., increased by Rs. 17,29,000 as compared with the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,44,346 against Rs. 20,66,509 in 1344 F. The proportion of expenditure to income was 16.3 per cent. against 18.4 per cent. in the previous year.

Audit of Receipts.—The Audit staff detected 20 offences involving property of the value of Rs. 16,873. The Auditors brought to notice short collections amounting to Rs. 13,959 against Rs. 10,109 in the previous year.

General.—Besides the three Factories in the Dominions situated at Vijapur, Mahbubabad and Mushirabad, a fourth factory was established at Tandur (Jagir). The receipts from the sale of the excise match-duty bandrole for the twelve months ending September 1936 amounted to B.G. Rs. 10,51,932, which are not included in the Customs revenue. The share of the State from the Match Excise Duty pool came to Rs. 10,18,664 against Rs. 6,66,466 in the previous year.

General :—
Excise duty on
Matches.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

There were in all 192 Registration Offices in the Dominions during the year under review as compared with 194 in the previous year, the decrease of 2 being accounted

for by the abolition of the offices at Doda and Sewli Jagirs. The total registered documents increased from 44,470 to 47,360 or by 2,890 which represents an addition of 6.4 per cent.; while their value decreased from Rs. 3,65,51,423 in the previous year to Rs. 3,60,42,551. This decrease which amounts to Rs. 5,08,872 represents 1.3 per cent. of value and in view of the general economic situation may be considered as part of the phenomena of normal fluctuation.

The income from Registration Offices aggregated to Rs. 4,43,911 which does not include the exemptions granted for the registration of the documents of Co-operative Societies. It is gratifying to note that as compared with the income of the previous year amounting to Rs. 4,06,686, the total for the current year shows an increase of Rs. 37,225 or 9.1 per cent. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 2,34,591 against Rs. 2,23,069 of 1344 F., thereby showing an enhancement of Rs. 11,522 or 5.1 per cent. Thus relatively speaking the percentage of increase on the income side was much larger than that on the expenditure side.

SECTION VIII.

Stamps.

At the commencement of the year, the total value of stamp papers was as follows:—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Value in O. S. Rs.</i>
Diwani ..	.. 36,47,609
Residency Ilqa ..	.. 26,027
Total	.. 36,73,636

The value of stamps manufactured in the course of the year was, as tabulated below:—

<i>Kind of Stamps</i>	<i>Value in O. S. Rs.</i>
Stamp paper ..	.. 20,62,677
Court fee stamps ..	.. 10,43,496
Hundi stamps ..	.. 32,730
Postal and service stamps ..	.. 7,12,696
Total	.. 38,51,599
Residency Ilqa ..	.. 90,341
Grand Total	.. 39,41,940

The value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1345 F. was as follows:—

Area.	Value in O. S. Rs.
Diwani .. ..	.. 30,68,309
Jagirs .. ..	.. 2,01,336
Residency Ilaqa ..	.. 88,537
Total	.. 33,58,182

The total income of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,17,123 from the Diwani area, and Rs. 88,537 from the Residency Ilaqa (in all Rs. 26,05,660) as compared with Rs. 25,83,605 of the Diwani area and Rs. 70,654 of the Residency Ilaqa (in all Rs. 26,54,259) of the previous year. Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 66,482 in the income from Diwani area and an increase of Rs. 17,883 in the income from the Residency Ilaqa.

SECTION IX.

Court of Wards.

Estates under Supervision.—At the commencement of the year, there were 34 estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards. During the year 3 estates were released and 4 estates taken charge of, leaving 35 estates under supervision at the close of the year.

There were 24 proposals pending disposal. Seventeen fresh proposals were submitted during the course of the year, bringing up the number to 41. Out of these, 20 proposals were rejected and 21 were left pending at the end of the year.

Proposals for Estates being placed under the Management of the Court of Wards:—

Nature of Estates.—The nature of the 35 estates which remained under supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year was: (1) Jagir, 27; (2) Maqta, 2; (3) Rusum, 1; (4) Pattadari, 3; and (5) Samasthan, 2.

Survey and Settlement.—The total number of Jagir villages under supervision of the Court of Wards was 306 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of these, 48 were surveyed and settled; 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ were under revision; reports of 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ villages were under compilation; reports of 8 villages were under sanction; 4 villages were under survey operations; reports of 9 villages were sanctioned and the new rates were to be announced by the Settlement Department while 15 villages were

still unsurveyed.

The total amount of debts due by estates to the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year was Rs. 92,730. During the year a fresh loan of Rs. 3,500 was advanced. Hence the total amount of debts was raised to Rs. 96,230 out of which Rs. 10,800 were collected, leaving Rs. 85,430 recoverable at the close of the year.

Suits of the value of Rs. 16,15,600 were pending enquiry in the Civil Courts at the commencement of the year. Suits of the value of Rs. 24,165 relating to the estates released during the year, were deleted from the Court of Wards' list, leaving the value of suits to be dealt with at Rs. 15,91,435. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 39,710 were instituted during the year bringing the total value of suits to Rs. 16,31,145. Of these, suits of the value of Rs. 3,604 were dismissed and suits of the value of Rs. 344 decreed, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 16,27,197 pending disposal at the close of the year.

Suits of the value of Rs. 8,91,961 were pending enquiry in the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year. Fresh claims of the value of Rs. 34,546 were preferred during the year, raising the total value of suits to Rs. 9,26,507. Of these, suits of the value of Rs. 49,789 were rejected, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 8,76,718.

The figures of income and expenditure of estates under supervision during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

Heads	1844 F.	1845 F.
Previous year's opening balance ..	9,93,703	8,54,323
Current year's receipts ..	21,85,089	17,32,756
Total ..	31,78,792	25,87,079
Expenditure ..	23,18,690	18,32,213
Closing balance ..	8,60,102	7,54,866

Note.—The difference in the closing balance of 1844 F. and the opening balance of 1845 F. is due to release of 3 estates with a total balance of Rs. 5,779.

The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards on account of supervision of estates during the year as compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Heads	1344 F.		1345 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Last year's balance	96,768	17,059	
Income during the year	2,43,687	2,89,648	
Total	3,40,455	3,06,707	
Expenditure	3,23,396	2,51,779	
Balance	17,059	54,928	

The invested amounts in profitable concerns on behalf of several estates under supervision (from Investments on behalf of Estates. 14 as.) amounted to Rs. 47,87,649 at the commencement of the year. Rs. 4,87,200 were invested during the year raising the whole invested amount to Rs. 52,74,849. The pro-notes and other securities returned to the estates released, amounted to Rs. 1,40,453, while the pro-notes sold and deposits withdrawn amounted to Rs. 80,300, leaving Rs. 50,54,096 as invested amount at the close of the year.

The investments (from 2 anna fund) on behalf of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 3,45,000. Investment on behalf of the Court of Wards.

Public Works.—The expenditure on account of public works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 2.71 lakhs as against Rs. 3.83 lakhs incurred in the previous year.

Education of Wards.—The total number of wards receiving education was 96 (45 males and 51 females).

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Department.

In the matter of Legislation, satisfactory progress was made. The following Acts were passed :—

- (1) The Forest (Amendment) Act.
- (2) The Co-operative Credit Societies (Amendment) Act.
- (3) The Municipal (Amendment) Act.
- (4) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.
- (5) The Parsee Succession Act.
- (6) The Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, Sec. 386.
- (7) The Currency (Amendment) Act.
- (8) The Hyderabad Mines (Amendment) Act.
- (9) The Unclaimed Property (Amendment) Act.

1. *The Forest (Amendment) Act.*

One of the preliminaries to the declaration of a land to be a “reserved forest” under the Forest Act, is the issuing of a Notice by the Forest Settlement Officer under Section 10 of the Act, inviting possible claimants to the land or its produce to appear before the Forest Settlement Officer within a period to be fixed by him, which shall not be less than 6 months. As later experience had shown this minimum period of 6 months to be unnecessarily long, not only because the Forest Act itself contained provisions to ensure wide publication of Notices and the modern method of circulation afforded ample facilities for the dissemination of information in general, but also the disposal of forest reservation cases was unduly delayed to the inconvenience alike of the public and the Government Officials concerned, an amendment was made in Section 10 of the Forest Act, curtailing the period of Notice from 6 to 3 months.

2. *The Co-operative Credit Societies (Amendment) Act.*

Certain Central Banks in the districts having been found to declare unduly high dividends to shareholders, the Co-operative Department realised the necessity of insisting on all Societies with a limited liability and the District Central Banks in particular, obtaining the confirmation to the declaration of dividends. Accordingly Section 43 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was so amended as to empower Government to make rules prescribing the conditions subject to which Societies might declare dividends and the highest rate at which dividends might be declared.

3. *The Municipal (Amendment) Act.*

In the matter of the election of the Vice-President of the Municipal Corporation, the provision of sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Hyderabad Municipal Act, which restricted the eligibility for voting to elected Members of the Corporation, was found to conflict with Section 32 of the Act, under which all Members of the Corporation are competent to vote. Since, the Vice-President, unlike the President, would be essentially a non-official Member, it was desirable that his election should be voiced by the opinion of all Members of the Corporation; and sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Municipal Act was amended accordingly.

4. *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure declares the Original Bench of the High Court to be the Court of Sessions for the trial cases arising in the City of Hyderabad. But, in view of the saving clause contained in Section 342 of the Code, only appeals against such orders of acquittal in Sessions cases would lie to the High Court, as are passed by Courts of first instance other than the Original Bench of the High Court. This practically makes unappealable all orders of acquittal in Sessions cases tried by the High Court under sub-sec. (2) of Section 9; and therefore, Section 342 of the Code was so amended as to admit of appeals being made to the Appellate Bench of the High Court against orders of acquittal passed by the Original Bench under Section 9.

5. *The Parsee Succession Act.*

Although the Parsees form an appreciable bulk of the population of Hyderabad, no law had ever been made to

govern cases of inheritance arising in the community ; nor, unlike the case of Hindus and Muhammadans had the personal law of the Parsees been recognized as the governing principle in the disposal of cases of inheritance. The Hyderabad Parsee Succession Act was therefore passed on the lines of the Indian Act No. XXXIX of 1925, after duly sounding the views of the leading Members and institutions of the Parsee Community.

6. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act.*

Under Section 336 of the Hyderabad Code of Criminal Procedure, appeals against convictions by the First City Magistrate would lie to the High Court. But, as a matter of practice, appeals against such of the sentences passed by a City Magistrate of the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Class as were within the 2nd Class Magisterial powers, were also filed in the High Court, whether the term of the sentence passed was a month, or a week or even a single day. The hearing of such minor appeals necessarily took up much of the valuable time of the High Court which, otherwise could have been devoted to cases of a more serious nature.

To obviate this undesirable procedure, Section 336 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was so amended as to provide that an appeal from a sentence passed by any City Magistrate shall, if the term of the sentence exceeded the powers of a Second Class Magistrate lie to the High Court ; while an appeal from a sentence passed by the 2nd, 3rd or 4th City Magistrate shall, if the term of the sentence was within such powers, lie to the First City Magistrate.

7. *The Currency (Amendment) Act.*

The one-anna nickel coin, from its round shape and general appearance, so closely resembles the four-anna silver piece as to render difficult a ready discrimination between the two coins. It was therefore found expedient to alter the shape and size of the nickel coin, retaining its weight and composition ; and with this object sub-sec. (1) of Section 21 of the Hyderabad Currency Act, which empowered Government to alter only the diameter of current coins, was so amended as to extend the power of Government to the alteration of their shape and general appearance.

8. *The Mines (Amendment) Act.*

Under the Hyderabad Mines Act, rules could be made only in regard to the water-supply, sanitation and general conservancy of Mines. But the modern conditions of society demanded a more comprehensive arrangement for the supervision of Mines, embracing all the requirements that a Municipality had to fulfil, and investing the Mines Board with greater powers for that purpose. With this object, requisite amendments were introduced in Sections 19 and 20 of the Mines Act.

9. *The Unclaimed Property (Amendment) Act.*

The appointment of duly qualified officers in the Courts of Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans, combined with the fact that all such Courts worked under the supervision of the Judicial Department of the State, suggested the desirability of allowing all Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans invested with judicial powers the privilege of passing orders with regard to the disposal of unclaimed immovable property lying within their jurisdiction. And, Section 13 of the Hyderabad Unclaimed Property Act was amended accordingly.

The question of reform of the Judicial Committee still continued to receive the consideration of the Government. A fair number of Civil and Criminal Appeals were disposed of during the year.

SECTION II.

Justice.

General Progress.—In all, 201,968 cases were disposed of, of which the number of fresh institutions alone including arrears was 158,337. On the civil side the average duration of original civil cases was 124 days as against 119 in 1344 F., and on the criminal side the average duration of original cases was 28 days as compared with 27,—a very small difference. But it is satisfactory to note that the number of Civil cases pending for more than a year in the whole Dominions went down from 663 to 464 showing greater quickness in the disposal as a whole.

One of the striking features of the year's judicial work was that there was a fall in the institution of Civil cases

of all sorts in the Dominions by 3,722 though there was a rise in its criminal work by 3,531 cases, and thus the quantity of total work done was practically the same as last year. The natural result of the fall in civil work was the decrease in receipts by Rs. 1,86,967. Various causes contributed to this state of affairs. Besides the general depression that affected every country, two special circumstances of local significance were the introduction of Agriculturists' Relief Regulation and the promulgation of the Debtor's Land Alienation Regulation. Under the former many money-lenders prefer to settle claims outside court for fear of a judicial reduction of the amount of interest. Under the Land Alienation Regulation both the transferrer and the transferee or the mortgagor and the mortgagee look to the Talukdar, who adjusts their claims under the above rules, rather than going to the Civil Court where they have to pay full court fee.

Small Cause Court.—Another fact which is being demonstrated year after year is the success of the establishment of a Small Cause Court in the City of Hyderabad. Every year the work has been rising by leaps and bounds. During the year under review also the work increased by 15 per cent. The total receipts and expenditure of the City Small Cause Court were Rs. 1,03,628 and Rs. 55,473 respectively as against Rs. 90,303 and Rs. 49,185 in the preceding year. Thus the Court has not only been self-supporting but has actually shown large surpluses.

Other Features.—As far as the standard of Judiciary is concerned the immediate objective has been attained in fixing the necessary qualification for recruitment. Besides Civilians, not even a Munsiff can now be recruited unless he is a barrister or a law graduate with two years practice, and has undergone the test of competitive examination. Having achieved this object the department turned its attention in the direction of raising the standard of the bar also. Thus a bill was sent up for abolishing the third grade pleaders' examination and making the attendance of law classes compulsory for all candidates for pleadership examination. Further, in order to keep abreast of the times and with a view to adopt the machinery of justice to the new requirements, the High Court Act which was already amended twice in recent times was scrutinized again and a third amendment is being contemplated in the light of fresh experience.

A. CIVIL JUSTICE.

The Civil Tribunals were as follows.

(a) KHALSA.

The number of Khalsa and Sarf-e-Khas Judges exercising Civil powers, as described below was 151 as in the previous year.

S. No.	1345 Fasli	No.
1.	High Court Judges	9
2.	Divisional Judges and Hyderabad Small Cause Court Judge	5
3.	Additional Divisional Judges	3
4.	Darul Qaza Judge	1
5.	District Judges & City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	17
6.	Additional District Judges	8
7.	Taluq Munsiffs and City Munsiffs	91
8.	Honorary Judges	6
Total ..		140

(b) SARF-E-KHAS.

1.	District Civil Judges	1
2.	Munsiffs	3
3.	Tahsildars exercising Judicial powers..	7
Total ..		11
Grand Total ..		151

(c) JAGIRS.

In the year 1345 F. the number of Jagir Courts was 60 as against 61 in 1344 F. the decrease being due to the abolishment of the Munsiff's Court at Binola.

Institution of Suits.

(a) KHALSA.

The total number of original cases in 1345 F. including those which were reinstituted was 34,595 as against

35,885 in 1344 F. The apparent cause of fall in Civil cases seems to be the introduction of Land Alienation regulations under which many Civil disputes go to Taluqdars. The number of miscellaneous proceedings in the nature of objections, etc., incidental to original cases was 18,552 as against 19,179 in 1344 F.

(b) JAGIRS.

In Jagirs the number of original suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 3,852 and 2,615 respectively as against 3,868 and 2,618 in 1344 F.

The Valuation of Suits.

The total valuation of suits in 1345 F. was Rs. 1,69,44,007 as against Rs. 1,88,94,531 in 1344 F. in Khalsa Courts. The total valuation of suits in Jagir Courts in 1345 F. was Rs. 16,87,137 as against Rs. 14,39,575 in 1344 F.

The total disposal of original regular cases in Khalsa was 34,591 as against 35,182 in 1344 Fasli and that of miscellaneous cases was 18,220 including Insolvency cases as against the total miscellaneous of 19,043 in 1344 F. Thus the total cases decided were 52,811 as against 54,225 in 1344 F. Of the original regular cases disposed of during 1345 F., 5,662 were disposed of without trial, 10,171 with contest, 18,181 without contest and 577 on arbitration. Out of the contested suits 8,143 or 76 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 2,605 of 24 per cent. in favour of defendants.

The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,900 original regular cases as against 4,736 in 1344 F. and 2,636 miscellaneous cases as against 2,580 in 1344 F. Thus the total cases decided were 7,536 as against 7,316 in 1344 F.

Pending Cases.

The statement given below will give an idea of the pending cases.—

Year	Total for disposal	Pending	Pending for more than a year
Khalsa 1345 F. ..	44,218	9,627	464
Khalsa 1344 F. ..	44,805	9,628	663
Jagirs 1345 F. ..	6,427	1,527	157
Jagirs 1344 F. ..	6,614	1,878	292

Duration.

The average duration in Khalsa in 1345 F. was 124 days as against 119 in 1344 F. The average duration of Jagir cases was 216 days as against 188 days in 1344 F.

*Execution.**(a) KHALSA.*

In the year under report, fresh applications for executions were 28,896 as against 28,901 in 1344 F. The total number for disposal was 39,776 out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,680 applications. In 1344 F. the number of such applications was 38,897 out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,787 applications. The average percentage of applications on which steps were taken in 1345 F. was 27 as against 28 in 1344 F. The total disposals including those in which proceedings were not actually taken was 27,781 as against 28,017 in 1344 F. Those arrested under civil process for debts numbered 270 as against 160 in the preceding year. Those imprisoned for debts numbered 114 as against 93 in the preceding year. As far as execution for money decrees is concerned, the amount actually realised was Rs. 14,89,933 as against Rs. 15,74,927 in 1344 F.

(b) JAGIRS.

The number of fresh applications for execution in Jagir Courts was 3,313 as against 2,904 in 1344 F. The total disposals number including arrears was 4,468 as against 4,113 in 1344 F. and the disposals numbered 3,269 as against 2,958 in 1344 F.

HIGH COURT.

(a) Regular & Miscellaneous Appeals & Revisions.—As to the institution of civil appellate and civil revision cases in the High Court, 1,989 regular civil appeals and 3,261 miscellaneous civil appeals and revisions (total 5,250) were filed in 1345 F. as against 3,223 regular civil appeals and 3,175 miscellaneous civil appeals (total 6,398) filed in the previous year. There has been a general fall of civil cases in the Dominions and hence a corresponding fall in civil appeals.

As to the quantity of total disposable work including arrears under above heading there were 7,557 regular civil appeals, 4,338 revisions, (total 11,895) in 1345 F. as against 8,417 and 4,031 respectively, (total 12,448) in 1344 F.

(b) As to the actual disposal, the Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 1,994 regular civil appeals and 2,690 miscellaneous appeals and revisions total 4,684 civil cases as against a total of 5,803 cases in 1344 F. The fall in the disposal of civil cases is apparently due to the fact that the volume of criminal work in the High Court rose tremendously which naturally took much time of the Judge as will appear from Part III. The percentage of appeals accepted was 38 as against 49 in 1344 F.

(c) The average duration of the above cases was 234 days as against 265 days in 1344 F. showing a decrease of 31 days of 11 per cent. This shows that though for reasons given above there was a fall in the total disposal of civil cases, yet the speed of work was comparatively quicker.

Divisional Judges' Courts.

The institutions of appeals in Divisional Courts consisted of 804 regular civil appeals and 449 miscellaneous civil appeals, (total 1,253) instituted in the current year against the total of 1,601 fresh institutions both regular and miscellaneous in 1344 F. The total disposal work including the arrears was 2,432 as against 3,330 in 1344 F.

The Divisional Judges disposed of 1,114 regular civil appeals and 420 miscellaneous appeals, (total 1,534 appeals) as against 1,440 regular civil appeals and 711 miscellaneous appeals, (total 2,151) disposed of in 1344 F.

Pending Files.

The pending files at the end of this year were 898 as against 1,179 in 1344 F., the Divisional Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal being responsible for 146 ; 376 ; 226 and 150 pending files respectively. It is true that the Gulbarga Court shows the highest number of 376 pending files but it shows the highest disposal also of 514 cases.

Duration.

The average duration of civil appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 366 days as against 351 days in 1344 F.

The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 165 appeals as against 182 appeals in 1344 F.

(a) Institutions.

The number of fresh civil appeals, both regular and miscellaneous instituted in District Judges' and City Civil Courts in the year under report was 5,465 as against 5,769 in 1344 F. The number of regular civil appeals only was 4,103 as against 4,417 in 1344 F. The total disposable number including arrears and pending files was 6,896 as against 7,148 in 1344 F.

(b) Disposals.

The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals disposed of is 5,298 as against 5,717 in 1344 F. and number of regular civil appeals alone disposed of being 3,990 as against 4,217 in 1344 F. The percentage of disposal was 77 as against 80 in 1344 F. The District Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Bir, Bidar, Parbhani, Warangal, City Civil Court and Gulbarga disposed of 905, 562, 482, 435, 423, 375, 355 and 348 respectively.

(c) Pending Files.

The total number of the arrears of the pending files both regular and miscellaneous at the end of the year was 1,598 as against 1,431 in 1344 F. The number of pending files with District Judges' Courts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Raichur, Bir, City Civil Court, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Karimnagar and Gulbarga was 291, 216, 208, 122, 100, 91, 85, 84, and 77 respectively.

(d) Duration.

The duration of the regular civil appeals was 129 days as against 90 in 1344 F. and the average duration of appeals including miscellaneous was 116 days as against 84 days in 1344 F.

B. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tribunals.

In the year under report, the number of Judicial officers in Khalsa exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 170 as in 1344 F.

The number of Jagir Courts was 61 as against 62 in 1344 F.

Statement of Crimes & Cases.

The nature of offences brought before the court for trial, the persons implicated in those offences and the number of cases arising out of those as compared to those for the year 1344 F. were as follows :—

Nature of Crime	Offences brought before Courts for trial		Persons implicated		Cases formed	
	1344 F.	1345 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.
1. Under the Penal Code	21,904	20,780	44,540	43,067	..	..
2. Municipality Act ..	10,005	9,110	10,007	9,113	..	..
3. Under Section 105, 106 Cr. P. C. ..	911	656	2,188	1,651	32,827	35,877
4. Under Special Local Laws	2,462	7,701	3,350	10,745		
5. Compensation cases for false complaints	98	71	98	71	98	71
6. Under other Miscellaneous original laws, such as maintenance cases, public nuisance, &c. ..	22,371	21,566	19,971	16,912	22,371	21,566
Total ..	57,751	59,884	80,154	81,559	55,296	57,514

In Jagirs, the number of offences was 2,980 as against 3,138 in 1344 F. The number of persons implicated was 7,468 as against 7,288 in 1344 F.

The total disposable work of all courts consisted of 65,233 cases on the Original side of Criminal Courts, out of which, cases arising from regular offences number 37,660 which include arrears also. Out of these, there were 477 Sessions cases, including arrears, as against 424 such cases in 1344 F.; the Balda Criminal Courts had 18,671 as against 15,228 cases in 1344 F. The District Magistrates and the Additional Magistrates had 2,671 as against 2,350 cases in 1344 F.; and the Taluka Magistrates had 15,841 as against 16,531 in 1344 F.

The percentage of disposals of regular criminal cases in 1345 Fasli was 95 as against 95 in 1344 F.

Acquittals and Convictions in Judicial Criminal Courts.

The cases of 69,707 persons were brought for trial, out of which the cases of 5,706 were pending at the end of the year thus showing that the cases of 64,001 persons were actually disposed of. The total number of accused persons whose cases were shown as disposed of on account of the death or absconding of the accused or of transfer of their cases, or of compromise, or dismissal for want of prosecution comes up to 17,858 and if they are eliminated, there remain 46,143 persons whose cases were actually tried.

In all sorts of police challan cases, the percentage of convictions was 74.31 as against 67.71 in 1344 F., but in challan cases under the Penal Code the percentage of conviction was 48.28 as against 49.38 in 1344 F. The percentage of conviction in private complaints was 6.72 as against 6.1 in 1344 F. Fine sentences were passed in 21,296 cases as against 16,271 in 1344 F., the majority of such cases being those under the local and municipal laws: imprisonment sentences were passed in 3,474 cases as against 3,598 cases in 1344 F., death sentences were recommended by the High Court in 13 cases as against 48 such cases in 1344 F., and whipping sentences were passed in 35 as against 51 cases in 1344 F. In Jagirs, the total convictions were 720 out of which 315 persons got imprisonment.

Duration.

The average duration of the original regular cases of all the criminal courts in Khalsa was 28 as against 27 days in 1344 F. The duration of the Jagir Courts was 84 as against 79 days.

The High Court Appeals and Revisions.

There were 1,457 appeals and 2,753 revisions and confirmation cases, (total 4,210) disposable cases including arrears as against 1,881 appeals and 1,434 revisions and confirmation cases (total 3,315) such cases in 1344 F. The High Court disposed of 3,506 appeals, revisions and confirmation cases as against 2,412 in 1344 F. In appeals, sentences were upheld in 66 per cent. as against 77 per cent. in 1344 F., 20 per cent. sentences of the lower courts were quashed as against 13 per cent. in 1344 F.; 8 per cent. were modified as against 9 per cent. in 1344 F.; 6 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against one per cent. in 1344 F. The duration was 111 days as against 193 days in 1344 F.

Appeals in Sessions and District Courts.

The number of disposable appeals and revisions including arrears before the Sessions judges fell from 1,626 in 1344 F. to 1,600 such cases in 1345 F. and that before the District Magistrates from 2,245 to 2,338 such cases in 1345 F. In appeals filed in the Sessions Courts, 57 per cent. of the judgments were upheld as against 65 per cent. in 1344 F.; 18 per cent. modified as against 16 per cent. in 1344 F.; 18 per cent. of the findings of lower courts quashed as against 19 per cent. in 1344 F., and 7 appeals were remanded for further enquiry. No appeal had been remanded in 1344 F. The disposals of the Sessions Judges were 1,406 as against 1,396 in 1344 F. The duration was 69 days as against 72 days in 1344 F. As regards appeals before District Magistrates 50 per cent. were rejected as against 50 per cent. in 1344 F., 30 per cent. of the sentences were quashed as against 35 per cent. in 1344 F.; 13 per cent. were modified as against 10 per cent. in 1344 F.; and 7 per cent. remanded for further enquiry as against 5 per cent. in 1344 F. As regards disposals, the Magistrates disposed of 1,998 appeals and revisions as against 2,042 in 1344 F. their duration was 47 days as against 41 days in 1344 F. In Jagir Courts there were 338 disposable appeals as against 265 in 1344 F. out of which 294 were disposed of as against 207 in 1344 F. 40 per cent. of appeals were rejected as against 49 per cent. in 1344 F.; 34 per cent. of the appeals were accepted and the findings of the lower courts quashed as against 35 per cent. in 1344 F.; 17 per cent. were modified as against 12 per cent. in 1344 F. and the per-

centage of cases remanded for further enquiry was 9 as against 4 in 1344 F. The average duration was 72 days as against 61 days in 1344 F.

SECTION III.

Police.

General.—The total strength of the Diwani Police including officers, constables and establishments of the City Police and the District Forces was 15,191. The Sarf-e-Khas Force stood at 1,794. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to sanction the Sarf-e-Khas Police scheme in order to bring their rates of pay into line with those of the Diwani. The total budget allotment for the Diwani Police was Rs. 59,35,966. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 49,58,504. The budget grant for the Sarf-e-Khas Police was Rs. 4,34,059 and the expenditure Rs. 3,48,110.

It is gratifying to note that there has been a marked improvement in the relations between the public and the police, chiefly as a result of the insistence in all police conferences on this aspect of the duties of the Forces. Though communal feelings were somewhat strained in a few villages in certain districts no outbreak of major importance occurred. Among the minor incidents may be mentioned those in the villages of Ajanta, Maniknagar, Khandli, Nilanga, and in the town of Latur. The City of Hyderabad and all important towns remained free from all such unpleasant incidents, as also from industrial disturbances, a fact which reflects credit on the law abiding tendencies of the public as well as on the administration.

CITY POLICE.

The total strength of the City Police Force including officers, constables and establishment was 3,506 as compared with 3,508 in the previous year. Of the constables 40.9 per cent. were literate which shows an increase of about 5 per cent. over corresponding figures in 1344 F. 18 Officers passed from the training school out of a total of 22 who had joined in the previous year, while 24 officers and constables successfully went through the ambulance course. Particular attention was paid to drill and sports and regular parades were held in order to improve the standard of efficiency. It is gratifying to note that all

occasions of religious festivals of Hindus and Muhammadans passed off peacefully without any untoward incidents.

With the rapid increase of motor cars and other conveyances, the problem of traffic control in the City presented many difficulties. The department was fully alive to the need for solving them and steps were taken to open a traffic control class where 24 jamadars and 274 constables were trained. The opening of a traffic control branch was also under consideration. The most important advance in this direction is the sanction by Government of a road code giving detailed directions for the benefit of the public. The code would be translated in various vernaculars and copies of it would be distributed among all sections. Further, the compilation of a police code incorporating all circulars is expected to be of considerable help to the subordinate officers in the discharge of their duties.

Crime.—The total number of cognizable cases during the year was 9,371 as against 4,738 of the previous year, showing an increase of 4,633. The real reason for this excess is easily explained by the enforcement of police regulations and better registration. It must be remembered that offences under the above-mentioned rules numbered 4,898. On the other hand grave offences against person actually decreased from 263 to 234 while serious offences against property and offences against the State and public justice showed very slight increases, 367 and 63 as compared with 358 and 59 respectively. Minor offences of all kinds also showed considerable decreases.

In all, 8,404 cases were challaned. Including the cases pending from last year 8,582 cases were investigated by the courts of whom 8,382 or 99.72 per cent. were decided. Compared with the figures of the previous year the proportion of cases decided to those investigated rose by 8.71 per cent., while cases that were proved showed a slight decrease of about 3 per cent. The proportion of recovered to stolen property recorded an increase of 54.57 per cent.; over last year's percentage while, the number of cases registered almost doubled. There was thus a general indication of increased efficiency in the service.

Outbreaks of Fire.—In all there were 30 outbreaks of fire in the City the most important of which was the great

tragedy of the Moti Mahal Talkies which involved the loss of 14 lives mostly women and children. With a view to preventing the recurrence of such fatal incidents His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to issue a Firman ordering the immediate drafting of a Cinema Act, investigation of the conditions of all theatres and cinema houses in the city and districts and the reorganisation of the fire brigade. Those orders were promptly carried out by the authorities concerned and a grave menace to life and property has thus been averted.

Provident Widow Fund.—At the end of the year 251 widows were receiving pensions as compared with 243 in the previous year. The total expenditure under this item amounted to Rs. 7,850.

Cost.—The total grant sanctioned for the year amounted to Rs. 10,50,888 against Rs. 10,32,336 of the preceding year but the amounts actually spent in 1345 F. and 1344 F. were Rs. 10,35,044 and Rs. 10,38,011 respectively.

DISTRICT POLICE.

The strength of the Diwani Force remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 11,685. There was no change in the Sarf-e-Khas Force which stood at 1,794. The budget allotment for the Diwani Police was Rs. 48,85,078 and the actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 39,23,460-15-7, as against Rs. 49,01,278 and Rs. 42,24,826 respectively in 1344 F. The budget grant for the Sarf-e-Khas was Rs. 4,34,059 and the expenditure was Rs. 3,48,110-13-3, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,03,655 and Rs. 3,75,233-3-6.

General Health of the Force.—The number of deaths in the ranks of the Diwani and Sarf-e-Khas Forces was 79 and 7, respectively, *i.e.*, a total of 86 as compared with 112 in 1344 F. The percentage of mortality to the total strength of the Force during the year was 0.6 as against 0.8 in 1344 F. and 0.7 in 1343 F.

There were 114 officers under instruction in the Upper Class at the commencement of the year. One of these officers resigned, 9 were sent back to their districts as unsuitable, and 13 were discharged. The number of students at the end of the year was thus 91, all of whom sat for the Final Examination. Of these, 84 passed the examination and 7 failed. The strength of the Lower

Class at the beginning of the year was 110, but 19 of these officers were sent back to their districts in the course of the year as unfit for advanced training. There were thus 91 officers in this class at the end of the year. All of them sat for the Final Examination and 80 of them passed. First Aid instruction was given to all officers attending the Training School. No less than 89 students obtained certificates in First Aid in the course of the year.

The main recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the whole system of instruction at the Training School were that the course should be simplified, that on passing the Final Examination all probationary Sub-Inspectors should be drafted to districts for 6 months' practical training and that they should be confirmed as Sub-Inspectors only on the recommendation of the District Superintendents of Police under whom they served. A further recommendation was that directly appointed cadets should not receive any pay till they pass the Final Examination and are attached to districts for training. The adoption of these recommendations will bring the Training School more into line with similar institutions in British India and will do much to remove the criticism that our Sub-Inspectors receive no practical training before they are placed in charge of police stations.

The number of Sikh boys on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 52. Fourteen of these boys left the school to take up hereditary posts, 9 were discharged and 13 new boys were admitted.

Sikh Gurudwara.—The accumulated amount of the Sikh Gurudwara at the close of the year 1345 F. was Rs. 2,44,039-12-4 against Rs. 2,51,846-10-11, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,806-14-7. Out of this sum there was a cash balance of Rs. 2,356-13-11 in the Gurudwara Treasury and Rs. 14,807-8-1 in the Imperial Bank and Co-operative Society at Nander, and the balance of Rs. 2,26,875-6-4 was on deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad, and the Co-operative Dominion Bank of Hyderabad, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 11,826-9-4.

Tuljapur Temple.—The accumulated funds for the Tuljapur Temple at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,76,427-4-7 against Rs. 5,28,361-6-2, showing an increase of Rs. 48,065-14-5. Out of the total amount a sum of Rs. 3,855-11-0 was in the Temple Treasury and the balance of Rs. 5,72,571-9-7 was on deposit in the

Imperial Bank of India, Hyderabad, and the Co-operative Dominion Bank of Hyderabad, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 23,087-12-0.

Widow Fund.—One thousand two hundred and seventy three widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of the year as against 1,272 in the previous year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 56,406-11-6 against Rs. 55,576-5-6 in 1344 F.

Reforms.—The training of officers and men is now receiving considerable attention. As already noted, our Police Training School system has been revised, and instruction at the School is now far more practical than it used to be. The Central Police Lines at Amberpet will be ready for occupation next cold weather and it will form the chief training centre of the Dominions. The Mounted Police have been reorganised. The Mounted Police and remounts will be trained in the Central Police Lines in the future and they will then be distributed to troop centres. A Police Manual is under preparation and such chapters as have been approved by Government have been issued in pamphlet form for the guidance of all ranks.

The total number of reported cases in the Diwani area during the year shows a decrease of 288 as compared with the figure for the previous year. The Sarf-e-Khas figure gives a slight increase of 51. In 439 cases investigation was refused under the provisions of Sec. 160 A. Cr. P. C., the percentage of such cases being 3.9 as compared with 3 for the previous year. Of the cases reported, 1,232 were found false, and there were thus 9,463 true cases for disposal.

The following statement shows the results in true cases investigated by the Police during 1344 and 1345 F.

Offences	1344 F.	1345 F.
Total number of cases investigated ..	11,025	10,695
Total number of cases challaned ..	6,133	5,926
Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year	8,076	7,252
Number of cases decided	6,711	6,205
Cases convicted, including those compounded	4,303	4,244
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated	39.0	39.7
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned	70.1	71.6
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	64.1	68.4
Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year	1,365	1,047

The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated was 39.7, a figure that compares favourably with the corresponding figure for each of the British Provinces by which Hyderabad is surrounded.

Though there were variations in the different forms of crime included in the class 'Offences against the State and Public Justice' as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, the total figures for both years were practically the same, *viz.*, 351 and 353 respectively. Of the 1,594 true cases of serious offences against the person reported, 1,237 were sent to court. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were, 1,553 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 489 cases ended in conviction, and 430 in discharge or acquittal. Cases in which the parties were permitted to compound numbered 353, in 10 cases the papers were filed owing to the death of the accused, and 271 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

The total number of crimes included in the class 'Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide' was 374, the same as for the previous year.

There were 2,491 serious offences against the person and property or against property alone as compared, with 2,393 in 1344 F. The increase in this class of crime was chiefly under robbery and burglary. It is gratifying that the figures for dacoity were the lowest on record during the quinquennium. Of the 2,491 true cases for disposal, 720 went to court. Including 181 cases pending from the previous year, there were 901 cases before the courts for disposal. Of these, 449 cases ended in conviction, and 334 cases in discharge or acquittal. In 4 cases the records were deposited as the accused died, and 114 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 57 as compared with 52 during the previous year.

There was a slight decrease in the minor offences against the person. Of the 713 true cases reported 619 went to court. There were 61 cases pending from the previous year, and there were thus 680 cases for disposal. Of these, 60 cases ended in conviction and 79 in acquittal. Compromise was allowed by the courts in 492 cases, 1 case was dropped as the accused died, and 48 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Minor offences against property numbered 2,720. There was a decrease in all the forms of crime included in this class save cattle-theft. Ordinary theft was well handled, 696 out of the 1,478 cases reported going to court, 75 per cent. of the cases tried out ending in conviction.

Other offences not specified above numbered 1,590 as against 1,916 in 1344 F. The decrease in offences in this category was mainly under the head Proceedings under Section 106 A. Cr. P. C. As a result of accidents due to careless driving, 24 persons lost their lives and 101 persons were injured in the course of the year. Including 31 cases pending at the end of the previous year, there were in all 208 cases pending disposal by the courts. One hundred and eighty-one of these cases were decided, of which 129 ended in conviction and 51 in acquittal. One case was struck off owing to the death of the accused and 27 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the C. I. D. during each of the last five years

is as under:—

Year	CASES									Property recovered		
	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted	Under Trial	Transferred	False	Untraced	Final report submitted	Under investigation			
1341 F.	122	108	9	30	9	..	..	6	15	Rs. 8,665	a. 7	p. 10
1342 F.	168	110	5	28	26	..	..	16	28	4,852	6	11
1343 F.	192	134	6	46	8	..	..	32	22	9,273	2	10
1344 F.	212	133	6	80	14	..	..	10	37	2,919	4	10
1345 F.	208	181	6	58	11	..	1	61	7	6,607	6	10

Nine-thousand eight-hundred and thirty-two Finger Print slips were received for search during the year 1345 F. against 10,141 during 1344 F. of which 1,550 were traced against 1,730 in the previous year.

The total number of slips received from British India was 3,725, 386 previously convicted persons were traced against 418 in the previous year. The Bureaux in British India traced 42 slips from Hyderabad, out of 154 sent to them. The total number of slips received from these Dominions was 6,107, of which 1,164 were traced against 1,312 in the previous year. During the year, 3,630 fresh slips were recorded, and 1,575 were eliminated. The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 1,32,955.

Experts were requisitioned by the Courts in 42 civil and criminal cases. Seventy-nine documents were examined and expert opinion was expressed on them. Fees amounting to Rs. 790 were credited to Government, against Rs. 1,080 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

Number of Jails.—There was no change in the number of Central and District Jails which remained 3 and 13 respectively.

The year opened with a population of 3,167 prisoners of all classes ; 10,779 were admitted and 11,025 discharged, leaving 2,921 in confinement at the close of the year. The total admissions were 10,779 or a decrease of 1,128 and 920 compared with the figures for 1344 F. and 1343 F. or an average decrease of 10.46 and 8.53 respectively. The daily average population was 3,046 against 3,310 in the preceding year and 3,196 in 1343 F., showing a decrease of 7.97 and 4.53 per cent. respectively. The admission figures included 140 convicts and 56 under-trials from Paigah and Jagirs. The total number discharged from all causes was 11,025 against 11,893 in 1344 F. and 11,405 in 1343 F.

Admission and Disposal of Convicts.—The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 2,083 including males and females. Three-thousand five-hundred and twelve convicts, of whom 3,403 were males and 109 females were received by direct committal during the year as compared with 3,751 in 1344 F. and 3,576 in 1343 F. The total number of convicts dealt with was 5,595 against 5,884 in 1344 F. and 5,534 in 1343 F., showing a decrease of 289 in 1344 F. and an increase of 61 in 1343 F.

At the end of the year the number of convicts was 2,109 of whom 2,082 were males and 27 females, the daily average being 1,969 against 2,064 in the previous year. These figures are nearly double the figures for 1335 F. when the daily average was only 997. The increase is due to the increasingly more effective methods taken by the Police in dealing with criminals. The number of juvenile convicts was 44, the number being the same as that of the previous year.

5.76 per cent. among convicts were able to read and a slight variation among others as compared with the figures for the preceding year which were 9.44, 1.73, and 88.83 respectively, three-hundred and fifty-three convicts were taught reading and writing in the Jail Schools, as compared with 284 in the preceding year.

[Statement.

Previous Occupation.—The following table shows the classification of male convicts according to their occupation:—

<i>Classification of male convicts</i>			No.	Percent- age
Government servants or servants of local authorities .. ..	..	..	114	3.35
Servant class .. ..	..	..	288	8.46
Agriculturists .. ..	..	..	1,305	38.35
Traders .. ..	..	..	195	5.73
Persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactures .. ..	..	..	104	3.06
Others not classed as above ..	..	..	1,397	41.05
Total ..			3,403	100.00

Female Convicts.—The total number of female convicts admitted to Jails during the year was 109 against 168 in the previous year and 143 in 1343 F.

No serious offence or assault on jail officials worth mentioning was committed by prisoners during the year. There was a decrease from 212 to 105 in the number of offences committed by prisoners, the average being 5.3 against 10.3 during the previous year and 6.8 in 1343 F. The number of escapes during the year was 14 including 12 under-trials as against 20 in 1344 F. a decrease of 6. Of the 14 escapes, 2 convicts and 6 under-trials were recaptured and 6 under-trials were still at large at the close of the year. All Jail employees and police constables found guilty of criminal negligence in connection with these escapes were suitably punished.

Prisoners from Jagirs and Paigah Jurisdiction.—One hundred and ninety-six prisoners, of whom 140 were convicts and 56 under-trials, were admitted to Jails during the year under report from Jagirs and Paigahs as against 242, consisting of 156 convicts and 86 under-trials, during the previous year.

During the year under report the total gross expenditure on the Jail Department, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on Jail buildings, was Rs. 6,16,377-13-4 against Rs. 6,41,757-0-4 in the preceding

year, or a decrease of Rs. 25,379-3-0. After deducting the cash income, the net expenditure on the jails during the year under report was Rs. 3,46,301-10-1 against Rs. 3,83,864-10-5 in 1344 F. or decrease of Rs. 37,563-8-7. At the close of the year the outstandings against Government Departments for articles supplied were Rs. 96,881-12-9 as against Rs. 1,06,410-4-3 in 1344 F.

The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials was Rs. 202-5-8 against Rs. 193-14-2 in 1344 F. and Rs. 190-13-7 in 1343 F. The net expenditure per head after deducting the cash earnings was Rs. 113-11-5 against Rs. 115-15-6 in 1344 F. and Rs. 99-3-10 in 1343 F. The total cash earnings paid into Government treasuries amounted to Rs. 2,28,518-10-3 against Rs. 1,82,928-12-10 drawn from Government for the purchase of raw materials, implements for jail factories, and for the adjustment of wages of prisoners. Thus there was an excess of Rs. 75,589-13-5 credited to the treasuries over the amount drawn for factory expenses. This is a fair indication that jail industries are working on profitable lines. The average profit on each prisoner employed on remunerative work was Rs. 111-9-11. The profits of the year showed an increase of Rs. 91,071-15-5 as compared with the figures for the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 48,775-7-0. The actual net cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year under report was Rs. 2,15,331-4-8 against Rs. 2,69,656-6-9 in the preceding year. The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,89,426-11-8 spent on the purchase of raw materials and buildings works, was Rs. 4,26,951-1-8, which distributed on the daily average of convicts and under-trials (3,046) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 140-2-8 per prisoner against Rs. 131-10-9 in the preceding year.

The total admissions to Jail Hospitals were 13,667 against 12,637 in 1344 F. or an increase of 1,030. The daily average number of sick prisoners in the jails was 37 against 35 in the preceding year or an increase of 2. The number of deaths during the year was 34 as against 52 in the preceding year or a decrease of 18. The ratio of mortality per mille against the daily average strength of prisoners was 11.16 as compared with 15.7 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 4.54.

SECTION V.

Military.

A. REGULAR FORCES.

The following schemes were sanctioned during the year under report.

1. Free rations and clothing allowance to infantry battalions.

The introduction of this scheme has removed much of the feeling of inferiority under which infantry battalions undoubtedly suffered in the past as compared with units of the cavalry brigade.

2. Regimental and other allowances to sub-commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The scheme proposed by Army Headquarters for redistribution and equalization of these allowance was sanctioned by Government during the year and has done much to relieve the sense of injustice under which many sub-commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers suffered.

The scholarships granted for the Indian Military Academy and Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, have been much appreciated. By sending students to these institutions the standard of efficiency amongst officers of the Regular Forces must be raised.

General.—Training on the whole was satisfactory. Commanding Officers are beginning to realise their responsibility in this respect. The good relations and close liaison which exist between the State Forces and the Garrison at Secunderabad are of very great value in giving State Officers a broader military outlook. In mounted units many of the obstacles to progress have been removed and as young officers become more experienced rapid strides should be made towards efficiency. The introduction of a comparatively stiff Army Entrance examination and of further examinations before promotion to higher rank is raising the standard of education and of professional knowledge amongst the officer cadre and those officers who enter the Army now have definitely

higher qualifications than many of their predecessors. His Exalted Highness' Government has decided that, in future, as many young officers and cadets, as possible, shall be sent to the Indian Military Academy. This far-sighted policy is already proving of value to the Army and there is no doubt that the standard of military knowledge of the younger officers is improving.

Full advantage is being taken of Government Orders that all senior officers, before confirmation in the rank of Commandant or 2nd-in-Command, shall be attached to Indian Army Formations. This will help these officers to gain experience and broaden their outlook—More junior officers have also been attached to Indian Army units with very satisfactory results. The programme of Training has been revised—All cadets are required to sit for the Indian Army Special Certificates of Education examination, and students for the Indian Military Academy are chosen from successful candidates in this examination.

Individual and Collective Training was carried out normally. The Horse Artillery Battery attended the usual annual practice camp and received a satisfactory report. A high standard of remount training continued. Horsemastership still needs close attention, though there are definite signs of improvement. The 2nd (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers took its place, as usual, in the 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade for Training, and, under its permanent Commandant, received a satisfactory report. There has been progress in the Training of 'A' and 'B' class units of infantry.

Training School.—The Army Training School was initiated during the year, and, after various changes in organisation, establishment, and in the programme of work, is functioning satisfactorily and will be of great value to the Army. Officers and men returning from Courses of Instruction in British India are attached to this school to train and instruct specially selected personnel.

Educational Training.—Progress is being made. The appointment of 'Divisional Educational Officer' is now held by a State Sub-Commissioned Officer.

Signalling.—A good report was received during the year from the Technical Adviser for Signalling Indian States Forces.

Hospitals.—The construction of the Military Central Hospital on the site of the 1st (N. O.) Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers Hospital at an expenditure of Rs. 1,84,000 to provide increased accommodation for patients, etc., has been included in the General Rehousing Programme.

Attendance at the Maternity Centres has improved. It is hoped that the wives of officers will take more interest in this important question. The health of the troops was fairly satisfactory. The military areas were immune from plague and other infectious diseases. The number of cases treated in the Military Central Hospital was 1,669, as against 1,322 in the previous year. This increase has been mainly attributed to Malaria. Nearly all cases of Malaria were from infection when men were on guard duty in the City.

Army Veterinary Service.—This department has continued to function satisfactorily. The general improvement in the health and care of animals has been maintained.

Owing to the financial stringency, it was necessary to meet all new expenditure required for reorganisation purposes by reappropriation from funds provided within the Budget. A sum of Rs. 1,10,607 has been reappropriated to meet the cost of various reforms introduced in the year. The Budget estimates for the Regular Forces for 1345 F. amounted to Rs. 54,31,569 as compared with Rs. 55,27,919 provided in 1344 F. The actual expenditure for 1345 F. is Rs. 50,36,941 as against Rs. 51,10,857 during the previous year. The financial working in the year under report was on the whole satisfactory.

B. THE IRREGULAR FORCES.

The Irregular Forces consisted of 11,286 (Foot) and 1,241 sowars (Ras) compared with 11,287 Foot and 1,242 sowars (Ras) in the previous year. The former included 5,001 Arabs of whom 351 were under the City Commissioner of Police. The Force also included 280 foot and 200 sowars (Ras) of the Prince's Body Guard. 3,169 men and 79 sowars (Ras) were stationed in the district and taluqa headquarters and the rest were at the Capital. Altogether 6,940 men and 422 sowars (Ras) performed guard duties under orders from Government, while 548 men were separated for regular training under Nizam battalion.

Widow Fund.—The amount to the credit of the fund stood at Rs. 417 at the end of the previous year. Rs. 340 were added to this during the year and thus Rs. 757 were available for distribution out of which Rs. 449 were spent on pensions to widows.

Karkhanas & Sarishtas.—As in the preceding year there were 34 sarishtas out of which 32 are amalgamated in the department, while the karkhanas numbered 54.

Cost.—The total expenditure on account of salaries, contingencies and allowances, amounted in 1344 F. to Rs. 21,41,759 out of a budgetted allotment of Rs. 26,70,239. There was thus a saving of nearly 5 lakhs. During the year under report the budgetted amount was Rs. 26,77,804 out of which Rs. 21,28,026 were spent.

CHAPTER IV.

Production.

SECTION I.

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.—The rainy season in the State commences in Amardad (June) the ninth month of the official and financial year. Consequently the harvests of the official Fasli year depend in the main upon the monsoon of the preceding year.

The following table shows the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period Amardad 1344 F. (June 1935) to Thir 1345 F. (May 1936):—

South-West Monsoon.

Amardad 1344 F.	..	8.06"
Shehrewar	..	6.90"
Mehir ..	..	8.22"
Aban ..	..	5.86"
Total	..	<hr/> 29.04" <hr/>

North-East Monsoon.

Azur 1345 F.	..	2.56"
Dai ..	..	Nil.
Total	..	<hr/> 2.56" <hr/>

Intermediate Period.

Bahman to Thir	..	5.28"
Total for the year	..	<hr/> 36.88" <hr/>

The average rainfall during 1344-45 F. for the Dominions was 36.88" as compared with 33.10" in 1343-44 F. and 30.31" normal (for the preceding years).

Season.—The south-west monsoon appeared in proper time. In the first month, rainfall was unevenly distributed, Marathwara being better treated than Telingana. Consequently soil moisture at sowing time was defective in certain parts of the latter division. The monsoon next changed its course and yielded in the second month more rain in Telingana than in other areas. The following month, the fall was liberal throughout and the deficiency in certain tracts of Marathwara was made up. The last stage of the monsoon was normal. The north-east monsoon followed and contributed its usual share of rains. The remaining part of the year was uneventful. Kharif, on the whole, was more satisfactory than last year. The money crops occupying larger areas were expected to yield proportionately more, but at harvest time in Azur rain damaged the crops, notably cotton, and reduced the yield of the latter by about 1 to 4 annas. Abi and Tabi crops were fair. Rabi, though fair, also suffered by untimely rains at harvest time. The market for agricultural produce continued to fall by small degrees. The final retail prices of wheat, rice and jawar, were slightly below their respective opening rates.

Before the regular monsoon set in, it merely drizzled in the second half of Thir in parts of
 Rainfall :—
 (a) South-west monsoon of 1344 F. Aurangabad, Parbhani, Gulbarga and Raichur only. Tabi harvest which had been in arrears concluded before the rains. The only crop that stood at the time, was sugarcane under well and canal irrigation. The south-west monsoon burst in proper time in Amardad (June). The rainfall was wide-spread but uneven in distribution. The Marathwara districts were more liberally served than the other half of the Dominions. Shehrewar (July) which is usually the wettest month, proved a little disappointing. Beginning with the second week of Mehir (August) rainfall was general, heavy in large areas and spare in others. With the improved moisture supply in parts, the crop revived and gave promise of a fair yield ; but in certain parts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Aurangabad and Osmanabad, a general need for more rain was expressed. The useful showers of the succeeding weeks improved the situation in the last two districts. In Aban

(September) the final period of activity of the south-west monsoon. variable weather conditions prevailed. In the first week heavy falls occurred in Warangal, Adilabad and Nander, light to moderate in other areas. Next week, Raichur was dry while it rained heavily in Bidar and moderately elsewhere. Altogether the south-west monsoon yielded 29.04 inches, as compared with 24.98 inches normal, an excess of 16.0 per cent.

Usually this monsoon replenishes the soil moisture for rabi, but while Azur (October) was rainy, Dai (November) was entirely rainless. The average for the season was 2.56 inches, as against 2.64 inches normal. The rest of the year, which is termed as the intermediate period, embraces a period from Bahman to 15th Thir of 1345 F. From Bahman to middle of Isfandar dry weather prevailed. However, from the latter half of Isfandar it had been raining sporadically, sometimes accompanied by hail and thunder. Rabi crop was subject to light damage by these unseasonable rains, but Tabi benefited. The average for the period was 5.28 inches, as compared with 2.69 inches normal.

Crops, Kharif.—Sowing of Kharif began with the break of the monsoon and continued uninterrupted except in parts of Nalgonda for lack of adequate soil moisture. Germination was regular. Early sown crop was ready for weeding early in Shehrewar. The growth was generally vigorous except in parts of Karimnagar, Nander, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Bidar, where excessive soil moisture militated against it, and in Warangal, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Raichur, where on account of indifferent rains, the crop began to languish, and was also damaged by insects in parts of the last two districts. The insects menace in Nalgonda district, particularly to the castor crop, continued until the middle of Aban. Harvesting commenced in proper time and continued under ideal conditions. Rains which fell in Azur, however, interfered with the late sown crop in a few tracts of Aurangabad, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Bidar. Kharif cotton suffered to the extent of one to four annas. The harvest commenced in Aban and was over by the third week of Dai in Telingana and the first week of Bahman in Marathwara.

Abi.—Seasonal conditions for Rabi were not quite good. The early phase of the south-west monsoon being

weak and rainfall deficient in Telingana, rice cultivation was a little restricted. Sowing began in Adilabad, Medak and Nizamabad and later in the other tracts. The area was nearly 9 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the month of Shehrewar, when rain fell liberally in the Telingana, more area was brought under cultivation. Weeding of the early sown crop began in the second week of Shehrewar and transplantation in the third week, which continued until the end of Mehir. The crop in Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Raichur was subject to an attack of insects and that in Medak and Nizamabad to a plant disease. Late sown crop in parts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar stood in need of more moisture, as the rain which fell between middle of Aban and the first half of Azur was sporadic over a very large area. Harvesting which began early in Azur concluded by the third week of Bahman, the period being perfectly free from inclemencies of the weather.

Rabi.—Raichur was first to sow rabi in some parts as early as the third week of Mehir, when rainfall was general and the soil moisture was abundant ; other districts followed suit later but owing to excessive rains early in Aban the sowing operation was slightly impeded in some tracts of Parbhani and Gulbarga. In the case of Nalgonda, however, owing to inadequate rains sowing was cautiously done and prolonged until the beginning of Azur 1345 F. Consequently germination and sprouting were irregular. Further growing conditions were not altogether satisfactory. Insects menace in some places of Raichur and Gulbarga and poor soil moisture in Warangal, Karimnagar and Nalgonda were some of the factors against which the crop had to contend. The insect ravage in Gulbarga referred to above was so complete as to necessitate re-sowing. Reaping of early crop commenced in the second week of Isfandar 1345 F. but that of the late crop was interfered with by the hailstorms in Adilabad, Osmanabad and other places. The damage done was assessed at between one and four annas. The harvest was over early in Ardibehisht.

Tabi.—Tabi cultivation was featureless. It was sown in Bahman 1345 F., transplanted in Farwardi and cropped in Khurdad. A plant disease was detected in parts of Medak and Nizamabad. In other respects the crop had a normal time.

A statement of the area and yield of the principal crops is given below :—

Crops	AREA IN ACRES		YIELD IN TONS	
	1844-45 F.	1843-44 F.	1844-45 F.	1843-44 F.
	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cotton	.. 3,697,749	3,100,801	569,252 bales.	442,584 bales.
2. Wheat	.. 1,246,645	1,258,783	139,548	155,853
3. Rice	.. 1,063,929	1,183,564	335,719	355,034
4. Jawar	.. 8,799,082	8,892,078	1,100,453	1,031,702
5. Tobacco	.. 71,562	74,501	15,987	16,309
6. Sesamum	.. 587,753	509,130	35,279	21,677
7. Linseed	.. 415,614	398,718	33,402	33,615
8. Mustard	.. 13,137	11,527	602	470
9. Castor	.. 883,501	785,675	57,297	47,047
10. Groundnut	.. 1,059,445	961,537	286,901	224,432
11. Misc. Oil-seeds	.. 561,740	460,540	17,652	12,696
12. Sugarcane	.. 58,505	50,580	99,196	93,129
13. Barley	.. 35,612	35,516	4,544	4,532
14. Bajra	.. 2,197,904	2,112,393	132,748	127,583
15. Maize	.. 675,607	712,065	114,095	120,252
16. Gram	.. 1,272,110	1,251,078	206,858	203,438

Agricultural Stock.—Water supply for the cattle was deficient in parts of Aurangabad and Medak and of fodder in Gulbarga, insufficiency of both being felt in Raichur and Nalgonda during the early part of the year under review. Cattle diseases were wide-spread in rural areas of Warangal, Karimnagar, Aurangabad, Adilabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Raichur.

Grain Market.—Wheat, which opened with $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee, touched $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers at the end of Bahman 1345 F. and closed at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers. The prices of jawar oscillated between 14 and $15\frac{3}{4}$ seers, the closing rate being $15\frac{1}{4}$ seers. Rice was almost firm at its opening price of $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers, fluctuating for a while between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers and closing at $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers.

SECTION II.

Agriculture.

The main work of the department may be classified according to its nature as under:—

(a) *Research.*—It includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which an attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice, for instance, plant breeding on scientific lines with the object of evolving new varieties of crops which would give more and better outturn to the grower. This part of the department consists at present of the sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Animal Husbandry.

(b) *Experimental.*—The promising results obtained from Research are tested at departmental farms and gardens, to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of crops and improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere, are also tested here, with regard to their suitability to the local conditions.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from Research and Experiment, advising them generally in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the things recommended as profitable. A summary of the research and experimental work and an account of the work of introduction of improvements in the country is given in the following.

(A) RESEARCH.

(i) *Botanical work.*—The object of this work is to evolve such types of plants as would give more outturn of better quality to the farmer. The sowing of the seed of an improved variety does not cost the farmer any more than sowing of his ordinary inferior seed. Therefore, once he is convinced of the superiority of a new variety,

he takes it readily. For instance, this is happening in the case of the improved varieties of rice and cotton, which have been evolved by the Economic Botanist and the Cotton Research Botanist. Plant breeding work is in progress on five of the most important crops of the State. The Economic Botanist is working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm, and on wheat and jowar on the Parbhani Farm. The Cotton Research Botanist is working on cotton at Parbhani. The work on castor is subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the work on cotton is subsidized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. One early coarse type of rice, Himayatsagar No. 263 and one finer type, Himayatsagar No. 504, are being demonstrated in the districts, and the area under them is gradually increasing. Selection work on castor, with the object of evolving such a variety of the crop as will give a higher outturn of seed containing a larger quantity of oil, was continued. The cotton research work is being done by the Cotton Research Botanist. The establishment of this section is paid by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The main work consists of the improvement of the Hyderabad Gaorani cotton, but attention is being paid to a few other varieties also.

(ii) *Chemical Work*.—The whole time of this section was taken up by analyses of samples of manures, waters, soils, seeds, sugarcane juice, gur and insecticides, etc., in connection with the experimental work of the department and the schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The total number of analyses made was 2,794. Analysis of sugarcane juice was carried out throughout the cane crushing season. Very useful results have been obtained, for selection of varieties for the purpose of sugar and gur manufacture.

(iii) *Entomological Work*.—The work of Cotton Boll-worm Investigation, which is financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee was continued. The actual studies have shown that loss in the yield of the cotton crop due to this pest is no less than 15 per cent. of the total crop, which in monetary terms amounts to about 50 lakhs of rupees every year. The work has now reached a stage when a study of the effect of the likely control measures on the yield and quality of the crop is expected to be undertaken.

(iv) *Animal Husbandry*.—The Cattle Breeding Farm at Himayatsagar breeds improved type of cattle

for plough work. It is also aimed that the milk yield should be improved as much as possible without sacrificing the efficiency for draught purposes. Improvement is being attempted through selection, generation after generation. When the desired type of animal has been obtained, bulls will be distributed in villages for improvement of the village stock. Two breeds of cattle are maintained, *viz.*, Malvi for the north-eastern corner of the State and Krishna Valley for the south-eastern districts. For the remaining part of the State, which is the heavy black soil area, breeding work is in progress with the Deoni breed at the Hingoli Stud, under the Civil Veterinary Department. An up-to-date dairy furnished with pasteurising plant is also provided at the Cattle Breeding Farm, with a view to demonstrating the modern methods of dairying. All the dairy workers are examined by the Medical Department periodically, and nobody who is not passed and granted a certificate by the doctor is permitted to work in the dairy. This dairy is serving the very useful purpose of demonstrating the value of pure and clean milk. The public has appreciated this so much that the farm is unable to meet the full demand for milk.

The Poultry Farm at Himayatsagar is maintained with the object of finding out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the State, and to demonstrate the proper methods of poultry keeping. Black Minorca and Light Sussex breeds were added during the year under report to the existing stock of White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Australorp and Hyderabad Asseel. The experiment of selection in the country fowl was continued. Of the pure breeds, White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red and Australorp have, on the whole, proved the most suitable for the State.

(B) EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The experimental work of the department is conducted at the Government farms, in the four divisions. The West Telingana Division has the following Government farms:—

1. Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.
2. Experimental Farm, Sangareddi, District Medak.
3. Experimental Farm, Rudrur, District Nizamabad.
4. Demonstration Farm, Mahbubnagar.
5. Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad.

The Godavari Division has a Main Experimental Farm at Parbhani.

The Godavari Division has a Main Experimental Farm at Parbhani.

The lay-out and levelling of the lands of the Main Experimental Farm of the East Telingana Division at Warangal has been almost completed, while the lay-out and the levelling of the land of the Main Experimental Farm of the Karnatik Division at Raichur has been already completed. The Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is placed at the Raichur Farm. This work is being done in collaboration with the Council's Dry Farming Research schemes in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The programme of work has been prepared by a special sub-Committee appointed by the Council. The same programme is being followed at Raichur. A large portion of Karnatik is subject to periodic famine on account of uncertain rains. The object of the scheme is to find out such methods of crop growing and varieties of crops which would give satisfactory outturns under uncertain and adverse conditions. Some promising results have been obtained from spacing trials with Jowar and Varietal tests with Jowar and Setaria. Chemical, physical and meteorological studies are also being made in the same connection, and very useful data is being collected.

The department has experimental fruit plantations at the Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur farms which are controlled by the Horticulturist. A number of different kinds of local and foreign vegetables are also grown to select out the most suitable varieties and production of seed. The plantation of the Betel-vine at Himayatsagar has been doing well, proving that the new method of growing crop was successful. As there is an increasing demand for technical advice and reliable stock for planting, nurseries are maintained at all the departmental gardens, and small temporary nurseries have been established in private gardens at Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bhongir.

(C) DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA.

It has been found by experience that the only method which can convince the cultivator of the usefulness of any new thing is practical demonstration before his own eyes and under familiar conditions in the village. It is for this reason that the chief method of approaching the cultivator for introduction of any new thing consists of practical demonstration in the village, beside the usual methods of verbal preaching and persuasion and distri-

bution of literature. For instance, if it is the question of an improved variety of seed, the seed is supplied free to the cultivator and it is grown in his own field under the supervision of the department. The produce is given away to him. Similarly, in the case of other improved things, viz., manures, implements, etc. The cultivator is, thus, in a position to decide himself whether the thing demonstrated is beneficial or not. Demand for advice and help has increased very much and some of the things recommended have spread and are spreading rapidly. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department was 115,348 acres in this year. Demonstration and propaganda work is being done in 14 out of the 16 districts of the State.

There are fourteen aided farms in the State at present, in the districts of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nander, Aurangabad, Bir and Bidar. All the possible improved varieties of crops were grown at these farms for demonstration under the supervision of the department, and other improvements are also being introduced there, such as proper methods of cultivation, manuring, rotation, etc. Another farm was sanctioned for the Dichpalli Leper Asylum in Nizamabad district. Arrangements are being made to start the work there.

The chief method of introduction of improvements in villages is through demonstration plots. There were 2,649 demonstration plots in the State during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration include the introduction of improved varieties of important crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, bajra, rice, cotton and wheat; the popularizing of chemical and other manures like ammonium sulphate, castor cake and groundnut cake with which the cultivator was not familiar before, and the use of improved implements for cultivation. Improved iron ploughs are popular in Godavari and Karnatik divisions, where the cultivators have realised that they are much more efficient in removing the deep-rooted weeds from their Regur soil. In Telingana, the Konkon plough is recommended for light soils and Bihar plough for heavy soils. In the irrigation appliances, Power Pumping Plant is becoming more and more common with big farmers. The cultivators who grow sugarcane on large areas are installing power cane-crushing plants. There were 86 such power plants in the west Telingana division at the end of the year. A number of other kinds

of agricultural improvements were demonstrated at different places as needed, for instance, improved method of manufacture of clean gur, use of sulphur powder against the smut disease of jowar, silo making, sieving of seed for grading before sowing, etc. Some of these things are being adopted by the farmers gradually.

Castor Semi-looper and Red Hairy Caterpillar Campaigns.—The demonstrations were continued by the Entomological section of the department in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts. The cultivators appreciated this help, but the real success depends on the co-operation of the villagers amongst themselves. If they take joint action at the proper time, these pests can be reduced to the minimum in a few years.

Shows and Exhibitions.—A Village Improvement Exhibition was held at Patancheru in connection with the Rural Development Centre. The Farm Demonstrations have now become a regular function at the departmental farms. The object of this demonstration is to afford an opportunity to cultivators and others to see and understand the improved methods followed at these farms and research and experimental work in progress in the various sections of the department. Selected cultivators are invited from neighbouring villages through district revenue officers; they are supplied free conveyance and are entertained with a meal at the farm, so that they may stop with patience and see everything in detail. During the whole day, improved methods of agriculture, including soil management, use of improved implements, manuring, growing of crops, seeds, etc., are explained and demonstrated to them. Such demonstrations were held at the departmental farms at Himayatsagar, Rudrur, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Pharbhani and Raichur. Beside these, small shows and demonstrations with lectures are arranged at public gatherings, Urses, Jatras, etc. The number of such small shows during the year amounted to 49 and the number of lectures given was 167.

Publications.—Besides the leaflets written in vernaculars on improved methods of cultivation, manures, implements, cultivation of fruits, poultry keeping and important insect pests, which were published formerly 7 new leaflets were printed and distributed free in large numbers. A Bulletin No. 9—Report on the development of sugarcane cultivation in the Nizamsagar canal area—was also printed and published.

Rural Development.—The Rural Development Centre at Patancheru has been working very successfully. It has now become a training ground for rural development workers for the Dominions. During the year under review a class was arranged for Primary School Teachers. Training in all branches of rural development was given to 30 teachers. Some of the village school teachers and propagandists of the Hyderabad Co-operative Union, who were trained here, are doing rural development work in their villages. The Patancheru Centre itself is a place of demonstration of scientific methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing and cultivation of field crops. There is also a forestry section, consisting of plantation of *Casuarina* for fuel. A museum is maintained containing articles connected with rural development. Actual rural development work is carried out from this centre in 14 villages round about Patancheru, but concentrated attention is being paid to 6 of them for intensive work. Propaganda is carried out through lectures, shows, demonstrations, dramas and distribution of literature. The Village Improvement Association of Patancheru continued to function under the guidance of the Centre. Some of the village poultry keepers are now regular exhibitors in the Hyderabad Horticultural and Poultry Show, where they have been winning substantial prizes. Stud cocks of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Breeds are introduced in villages, in return for the country cocks, with a view to improving the progeny of the existing mongrel fowl. Demonstrations of improved varieties of crops and distribution of plants and seeds of fruits, vegetables and flowers free of cost were continued. Proper methods of conservation of farmyard manure and manufacture of Chinese compost were explained. In the matter of sanitation and health, simple improvements in dwelling houses are being introduced, cleanliness of the premises and drains and repair and protection of wells is encouraged. A Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru in the month of March, which was attended by the people from all the surrounding villages. Beside this, three agricultural shows were held, 45 demonstrations were given and 60 lectures with Magic Lantern were delivered in the various villages. Apart from the material improvements which have been introduced, what is most encouraging is the gradual improvement which is taking place in the mentality of the rural public, particularly

Assistance to the
Public.

the young people.

Water Supply and Other Facilities.—The public are assisted in finding out suitable sites for sinking of wells. Nineteen applications for advice were on the waiting list at the end of last year and 45 applications were received during this year. Of these 64, fifty could be attended to during the year, for which 280 spots were tested. The departmental help to the public in the matter of securing underground water for their use consists in making bores with Boring Machine. 61 applications were on the waiting list at the end of last year and 50 applications were received in this year. Boring was completed at 35 sites. Power pumping plants have become very popular since Government is granting Tacavi loans for them. The Machinery section gives advice to the cultivators with regard to selection of engines and pumps and their fitting, and prepares estimates for them. The supply and erection is done by the supplying firms.

The method of eradicating the Cactus by the introduction of the Cochineal insect has proved very successful. Thus thousands of rupees of the public have been saved, which used to be wasted in clearing the bush, apart from saving cultivable land and valuable buildings. Cultivators are induced to get their lands ploughed with tractors. Tacavi loan is granted to such cultivators who cannot afford to pay for the ploughing in cash. About 903 acres of land belonging to 45 cultivators was ploughed.

During the year under report the department supplied seeds of improved varieties of crops for an area of 56,938 acres, as also various manures like ammonium sulphate, ammophos, nicifos, superphosphate, sodium nitrate, castor cake, groundnut cake and bone-meal for an area of 8,992 acres, besides 1,156 implements.

The survey of the cotton crop of the Dominions is nearing completion. The object of this survey is to find out the botanical composition of the cultivators' crop. The various types collected are being studied in the field in detail. It is expected that from this some valuable material will be obtained for further improvement. Survey of marketing of agricultural produce is being done in co-ordination with the Marketing Scheme of Government of India.

Education and Training.—There is a considerable demand for trained engine drivers in the State, since the

use of power pumping plants is becoming more and more common. Hence the oil engine class was started. The object of this class is to train cultivators or their sons in running or management of power pumping plants, who either already possess one or propose to own one in future. The gardeners' class continued to impart practical training in all operations connected with growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers. A Farmers' Class at Himayatsagar and another at Parbhani were started. The object is to train the sons of cultivators in modern methods of agriculture. Three scholarships were granted for training in agricultural colleges. Out of those who were granted scholarships in the past years, 4 returned this year after completion of the course.

Agricultural Associations.—The Hyderabad Farming Association continued to do useful work. It has been regularly issuing its quarterly magazine "Hyderabad Farmer" in three languages, *viz.*, English, Urdu, and Telugu. The Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies at Kopbal, Nander and Sailu did good work and earned decent profit and those at Jalna and Aurangabad also got small profits in the business that they carried out.

Legislation.—A Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act was promulgated to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the protected area, by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. There are two protected areas in the State, *viz.*, (1) Gaorani protected area in the north and (2) Kumpta protected area in the south. Nander is the chief market for the Gaorani area. All the carts bringing cotton to this market are inspected daily in the market compound by the departmental staff, and passes are issued showing Gaorani separate from the short-stapled Havri. The two lots are stocked, ginned and pressed separately, in the factories, and the bales are given separate marks. Also, two different rates are opened in the market for the two different lots. This gives more profit to the growers of pure cotton. The malpractice of watering the cotton has completely been suppressed by this Act.

Schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are in operation in the State.

1. Investigation into the cost of cultivation of cotton, in progress in Nander district.

2. Dry Farming Research, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.
3. Improvement of the castor crop, in progress at the Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar.

Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are in operation in the State :—

1. Cotton research (Botanical) scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
2. Cotton crop survey scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
3. Cotton boll-worm investigation scheme, in progress at Parbhani.
4. Cotton seed distribution and extension scheme, in progress in Raichur district.

Finance.—The budget grant of the department for the year 1345 Fasli totalled Rs. 9,23,300. An amount of Rs. 2,42,000 was sanctioned for distribution of improved seeds, manures, machinery and implements on Tacavi.

SECTION III.

Co-operation.

New societies numbering 168 were registered during the year as against 123 of last year. They consisted of 112 village credit societies, 17 societies of salary earners, 21 urban banks, 3 stores, 8 rural reconstruction societies, one society for co-operative insurance and 6 others of miscellaneous types. The number of societies cancelled during the year totalled 26 as against 28 and consisted of 12 rural credit societies, 7 societies of artisans, 5 of salary earners and 2 of miscellaneous character. There were thus 2,978 societies working at the end of the year as against 2,835. The number was made up of the apex bank, the central co-operative union, 39 central banks, 2,435 agricultural and 475 non-agricultural societies, and 27 societies of the latter class which worked in the British Administered Areas. The total membership of the movement increased from 88,759 to 95,501, the largest number 49,284 belonging to agricultural societies followed by 27,950 of the non-agricultural ones. The working capital increased by more than Rs. 10 lakhs from Rs. 2,35,42,391 to Rs. 2,46,10,007.

Summary of Progress.

It is pleasing to note that the working capital of the movement exclusive of the societies in the British Administered Areas showed an appreciable increase over last year during which it had registered a drop of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. It stood at Rs. 2,33,00,618 as against Rs. 2,24,46,702. The following figures compare the various items of the working capital, and it is satisfactory to find that with the exception of government loans which were reduced, the other items improved and the owned capital was about Rs. 99 lakhs as against Rs. 92 lakhs in 1344 F.

		1344 F.	1345 F.
		Rs.	Rs.
Reserve and other funds	..	40,20,857	44,71,649
Shares .. ..	..	51,55,997	54,52,017
Deposits .. ..	..	63,55,711	64,45,439
Loans .. ..	..	66,18,612	66,55,556
Government Loans	..	2,95,525	2,75,957
Total		2,24,46,702	2,33,00,618

The Union worked with a membership of 64 individuals and 2,372 societies and collected Rs. 4,049 in annual subscriptions. It organised Co-operative rallies on big scale at Malegaon, Gulbarga district, and at Jedcherla, Mahbubnagar district. They were well attended by members of village societies and proved a great success. The Co-operators' Day was celebrated on 21st Azur 1345 F. Celebrations were held all over the Dominions under the auspices of central banks and even village societies. Training classes of Supervisors were organised at Gulbarga and Warangal and were attended by 129 persons, out of whom 39 came out successful in examinations. A special class for giving instruction in rural reconstruction was arranged for a fortnight at Pattancheru for the benefit of teachers of Government primary schools. Among the educational activities of the Union, the training given to members of village societies was an important one. Classes were held at 56 rural centres and were attended by 637 members, out of whom 250 passed the examination. Rural reconstruction continued to receive attention from the Union through its propagandists who were each put in charge of a centre. The Union carried on the supervision of village societies

through a staff of 90 supervisors and 10 sub-inspectors at a cost of Rs. 77,000.

Deposits :—The bank received Rs. 27,97,193 from individuals and Rs. 82,809 from societies and banks, and repaid deposits totalling Rs. 25,90,043 and Rs. 69,888 to individuals and societies respectively. Outstandings under this head at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,67,483 owed to individuals and Rs. 2,07,905 to societies as against Rs. 26,60,333 and Rs. 1,95,059 respectively of last year. Receipts towards repayments of loans amounted to Rs. 1,77,138 from individuals as against Rs. 59,223, and Rs. 3,43,501 from banks and societies as against Rs. 4,54,501 of last year. Fresh advances to individuals were Rs. 8,84,708 as against Rs. 1,37,722 and Rs. 2,91,082 to banks and societies as against Rs. 3,06,935. The total amount of interest collected was Rs. 1,83,187. Loans outstanding at the end of the year totalled Rs. 8,21,661 as against Rs. 1,14,091 from individuals and Rs. 21,97,073 as against Rs. 22,49,492 from banks and societies. Interest owed to the bank at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 3,26,601 as against Rs. 2,50,734. The large increase in loans owed by individuals was due to the grant of new loans to government servants for house-building purposes. The paid-up share capital of the bank was Rs. 5,02,455. The statutory reserve increased from Rs. 2,49,444 to Rs. 2,60,994 while its other reserves increased from about Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 6¼ lakhs making an aggregate of all reserves of about Rs. 9 lakhs. The reserves are nearly twice as large as the share capital and the two together making a total of Rs. 14 lakhs are a source of strength to the bank whose outside liabilities are a little over Rs. 30 lakhs. The bank continued to draw fixed deposits at 3 and 3½ per cent.

The thirty-nine central banks continued to work with 2,054 individuals and 2,644 society members as against 1,925 and 2,564 respectively of last year. Their working capital went down from Rs. 64,89,307 to Rs. 63,47,239. This decrease of nearly a lakh and a half was chiefly due to the fact that deposits decreased by Rs. 2½ lakhs and Government loans by about one-third of a lakh. As against this diminution in outside liabilities there was a welcome increase in the owned capital which stood at Rs. 21,90,968 as against Rs. 20,67,584; an increase of about Rs. 1¼ lakh which was further increased

by about one lakh more carried to reserves out of the net profits of the year. Paid-up shares showed a slight increase from Rs. 10,87,397 to Rs. 10,94,528 while reserves went up from Rs. 9,80,187 to Rs. 10,96,440 a net increase of Rs. 1,16,253.

The following statement compares the working capital of the two years :—

Item	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1344 F.	1345 F.	Increase	Decrease
Reserve Fund ..	3,96,237	4,40,346	44,109	..
Other Funds ..	5,83,950	6,56,094	72,144	..
Shares ..	10,87,397	10,94,528	7,131	..
Deposits ..	25,72,489	23,16,347	..	2,56,142
Loans ..	16,41,095	16,64,568	23,473	..
Govt. Loans ..	2,08,139	1,75,356	..	32,783
Total ..	64,89,307	63,47,239	1,46,857	2,88,925

Deposits and Loans :—Deposits newly received during the year were Rs. 8,77,898 from individuals and Rs. 2,69,436 from societies as against Rs. 9,65,889 and Rs. 3,15,642 respectively of last year. Repayments of deposits made to individuals amounted to Rs. 11,52,884 as against Rs. 9,78,428 while those made to societies totalled Rs. 2,05,460 as against Rs. 2,52,622. The banks were left at the end of the year with deposits amounting to Rs. 20,45,497 (as against Rs. 23,18,099 of the previous year) from individuals and Rs. 2,70,850 (as compared with Rs. 2,54,390 of the previous year) from societies. Loans borrowed from the Dominion Bank amounted to Rs. 2,13,321 (as against Rs. 1,86,651 of the previous year) while repayments totalled Rs. 2,72,336 (as compared with Rs. 4,44,025 of last year) leaving a balance of loans outstanding with central banks amounting to Rs. 16,64,568. Loans advanced during the year totalled Rs. 7,15,257, while recoveries amounted to Rs. 8,78,892 leaving balances outstanding of Rs. 47,45,681. The central banks received

Rs. 3,79,942 in interest on loans and paid Rs. 1,69,291 interest to their creditors. Interest which was owed to them at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,14,187 while that owed by them to creditors was Rs. 3,13,759. The central banks reduced their borrowing rate on deposits from a maximum of 6 to one of 5 per cent., while in many cases the borrowing rate did not exceed 4 per cent. This reduction in the borrowing rates was brought about as a result of the policy of the Dominion Bank which lowered its lending rate to central banks from 7 to 6 per cent. Correspondingly the lending rate to societies was brought down from Rs. 9-6-0 to 8 per cent. Government has appointed a committee to examine the financial position of central banks and affiliated societies, and to recommend the ways and means of combating the problem of bad and doubtful debts. Its findings and recommendations are expected to go a long way to put new life into the movement.

The number of agricultural societies increased from 2,335 to 2,435 and their membership from 46,282 to 49,284. Their working capital stood at Rs. 81,54,003 as against Rs. 82,26,545. The amount of shares and undistributed profits increased by Rs. 4,41,387, while the reserves and outside liabilities decreased by Rs. 5,13,929 resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 72,542 in the working capital.

The following statement compares the relative position of the various items which formed the working capital for the two years 1344 F. and 1345 F. :—

Item	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1344 F.	1345 F.	Increase	Decrease
Shares ..	15,58,798	15,72,980	14,182	..
Reserve Fund ..	13,70,568	10,00,487	..	3,70,081
Other Funds ..	1,50,050	1,12,236	..	37,814
Undistributed Profits ..	3,66,977	7,94,182	4,27,205	..
Deposits ..	2,64,869	2,48,498	..	16,371
Bank Loans ..	44,79,673	43,92,868	..	87,305
Govt. Loans ..	35,610	33,252	..	2,358
Total ..	82,26,545	81,54,003	4,41,387	5,13,929

It will be seen from the above that out of a total working capital of Rs. 81½ lakhs the amount of loans borrowed from outside was Rs. 44½ lakhs. The remaining Rs. 37½ lakhs was money contributed by members or conserved from the annual profits. The societies borrowed Rs. 3,97,146 from central banks, and repaid Rs. 8,70,524 : repayments in principal and interest being Rs. 4,87,125 and Rs. 3,64,144 respectively. Outstandings of loans with societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 44,25,620 principal and Rs. 10,89,718 interest as against Rs. 45,15,283 and Rs. 10,72,046 respectively of last year. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 3,95,785 (as against Rs. 2,92,642 of last year). The total amount collected from them in cash towards repayment of loans amounted to Rs. 9,92,303 (as compared with Rs. 10,59,908 of previous year) and consisted of Rs. 4,75,123 principal and Rs. 4,89,632 interest. Outstandings of loans with members at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 58,27,408 principal and Rs. 24,23,293 interest as against Rs. 59,51,538 and Rs. 23,99,668 respectively of last year.

Following the lead which was given by the Dominion Bank and the central banks, the primary societies brought down their lending rate to members from Rs. 10-15-0 to Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. Under the existing conditions the latter must remain for a number of years the irreducible minimum. Owned capital is the real measure of the strength and usefulness of village credit societies. It is of vital importance that the surplusses earned every year are not frittered away in the distribution of dividends. With an eye to this, the department advised all village societies not to distribute profits but to conserve them so that in course of time the reserves together with share money would be ample enough to enable them to finance the short-term requirements of their members without borrowing from central banks.

It may be mentioned here that there were 306 village credit societies which worked with their own capital aggregating to about Rs. 11 lakhs out of a total working capital of Rs. 81 lakhs for the Dominions. They were able to reduce their lending rate to members to 6½ per cent. With a few exceptions all of them were truly co-operative in spirit and working. The members were fully alive to the benefits which could be derived from their societies and were receptive to new ideas which could help them in bettering their economic condition.

55 new societies were organised during the year and 13 Non-Agricultural Societies. cancelled leaving 475 societies as against 433 of last year. Their membership went up from 25,093 to 27,950 while the working capital increased from Rs. 37,51,880 to Rs. 43,42,982 a net increase of Rs. 5,91,102. The owned capital stood at Rs. 28,71,805 as against Rs. 25,39,224 out of which paid-up shares amounted to Rs. 22,82,054 and Rs. 5,89,751 were reserves.

The following statement compares the working capital of 1345 F. with that of last year :—

Items	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1344 F.	1345 F.	Increase	Decrease
Reserve Fund ..	8,80,864	3,91,937	11,073	..
Other Funds ..	1,46,153	1,97,814	51,661	..
Shares ..	20,12,207	22,82,054	2,69,847	..
Deposits ..	6,63,086	8,05,208	1,42,172	..
Loans ..	4,97,844	5,98,620	1,00,776	..
Govt. Loans ..	51,776	67,349	15,573	..
Total ..	37,51,880	43,42,982	5,91,102	..

The societies borrowed Rs. 5,02,172 from central banks and repaid Rs. 4,63,586 to the latter leaving Rs. 6,47,674 outstanding at the end of the year; the principal being Rs. 5,98,620 and the interest Rs. 49,054. Loans advanced to members during the year aggregated to Rs. 29,61,509 while collections from them amounted to Rs. 33,61,254. The latter amount consisted of Rs. 25,41,204 principal, Rs. 2,52,498 interest and Rs. 5,67,552 shares. Loans outstanding with members at the end of the year were Rs. 35,42,225 principal and Rs. 3,02,393 interest as against Rs. 31,25,387 and Rs. 2,83,523 respectively of last year. This year again the non-agricultural societies gave further evidence of their progressive nature.

Salary Earners' registration of 17 new societies and cancellation of 4 old ones. Their membership was 13,857 and their working capital was Rs. 30,48,102 as against Rs. 28,10,161. The owned capital which consisted of Rs. 18,61,345 shares and Rs. 4,68,032 reserves totalled Rs. 23,29,377 as against Rs. 19,94,090. The societies borrowed Rs. 1,45,813 from central banks and repaid Rs. 1,79,411 and were left with Rs. 2,95,619 principal and Rs. 14,335 interest outstanding as against Rs. 3,01,677 and Rs. 14,856 respectively of last year. Loans advanced to members during the year totalled to Rs. 20,86,002 while repayments made by them aggregated to Rs. 25,41,411. The indebtedness of members to societies at the end of the year was Rs. 26,50,611 principal and Rs. 1,83,671 interest.

Weavers' Societies. After the cancellation of 6 societies there were only 65 left at the end of the year with a membership of 1,669 and working capital of Rs. 1,82,881. The owned capital was Rs. 81,393 and consisted of Rs. 33,931 shares and Rs. 47,462 reserves. They borrowed Rs. 1,848 from central banks and lent Rs. 2,196 in new loans to members. Repayments to central banks totalled Rs. 6,965 leaving Rs. 63,881 principal and Rs. 21,651 interest outstanding at the end of the year. Collection from members totalled Rs. 12,726 while loans outstanding with them were Rs. 1,26,225 principal and Rs. 59,554 interest.

Urban Banks. It is gratifying to remark that the number of urban banks went up from 41 to 62 after the registration of 21 new banks during the year. Similarly their membership nearly doubled and stood at 7,325 while their working capital also increased twofold and went up from Rs. 3,96,147 to Rs. 7,43,612. The owned capital again showed considerable increase from Rs. 1,64,167 to Rs. 2,60,813. The latter consisted of Rs. 2,33,592 shares and Rs. 27,221 reserves. They borrowed Rs. 3,30,321 from central banks and returned Rs. 2,47,013 which left them with Rs. 1,80,389 principal and Rs. 2,361 interest outstanding at the end of the year. Loans advanced to members were more than double the amount of last year being Rs. 6,37,413. Similarly recoveries from members also recorded considerable increase over last year and totalled Rs. 5,04,216 (as against Rs. 2,45,255). Amounts owed by members at the end of

the year were Rs. 6,23,610 principal and Rs. 34,445 interest. The urban banks are becoming popular in districts and their membership and working capital are rapidly increasing. It is hoped that in the near future at least every taluka headquarters in the State will have a progressive urban bank of its own.

There were 8 cotton sale societies with a total membership of 701 and working capital of Rs. 60,224. Loans advanced to members on the security of produce amounted to Rs. 1,74,302 while repayments made by them totalled Rs. 1,61,979 after which Rs. 29,869 was left outstanding. Cotton sold during the year was worth Rs. 1,79,372. The two societies which did the largest business were those of Raichur and Kopbal, which sold produce worth Rs. 87,592 and Rs. 80,125 respectively. There is a large field for expansion in this direction which is one of the most effective ways of helping the cultivator with finance for the raising and movement of crops.

The one important event of the year was the registration of a co-operative life insurance society for the Dominions. The society was readily welcomed by central banks which subscribed nearly Rs. 30,000 to its share capital by purchasing shares of Re. 1 each. The membership, apart from societies and banks, is restricted to policyholders among individuals. During the year its membership consisted of 52 societies and 84 individuals and the business recorded was only of few months in the latter half of the year, as the society was registered on 7th Shehrewar 1344 F. It is the first institution of its kind organised in the State although insurance business of several lakhs is carried on every year by outside companies. The society has a promising future.

New applications received from 205 societies for arbitration numbered 604 which brought the total number of defaulting members to 9,404. Awards which were newly taken out numbered 713 for a total amount of Rs. 3,71,015 while realisations made in execution during the year aggregated to Rs. 3,46,374 (as against Rs. 4,37,87 of the previous year). Thus the total number of members proceeded against until the end of the year was 9,404, out of whom awards were taken out against 7,488 for a total

amount of Rs. 46,14,405 while the total amount collected was Rs. 15,14,411 (as compared with Rs. 11,72,925 of last year).

Societies cancelled during the year numbered 26 out of which 12 were village credit societies, 7 artisans' societies and 5 employees' societies, while 2 were of miscellaneous character. The number of societies indebted to banks was 128 out of which 83 were village credit societies and 40 non-agricultural societies. Amounts collected in execution of orders totalled only Rs. 26,028. Amounts of bank loans outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 2,70,614 principal and Rs. 1,83,063 interest making a total of Rs. 4,58,677 as against Rs. 4,96,093.

The number of societies which came up for audit during the year was 2,776 as against 2,647 of last year. Out of these 2,291 agricultural and 375 non-agricultural societies were audited.

The number of societies in the Paigahs remained unchanged. The sixty-three agricultural societies worked with a membership of 1,601 and working capital of Rs. 2,99,069, out of which the amount of paid-up shares was Rs. 10,104 and Rs. 1,22,411 reserves. They borrowed Rs. 3,881 from central banks and repaid Rs. 20,701 to them leaving Rs. 1,60,561 principal and Rs. 63,700 interest.

There were 27 societies working at the end of the year with a membership of 10,457 and working capital of Rs. 1,309,389, as against Rs. 10,95,689 of last year. The owned capital went up from Rs. 2,29,879 to Rs. 2,65,435 in shares and from Rs. 99,596 to Rs. 1,23,276 in reserves. The number of credit societies with limited liability was 15 and their members were 10,062. Their working capital was Rs. 12,11,126 out of which Rs. 2,51,720 was paid-up shares and Rs. 1,11,850 reserves. They advanced Rs. 10,89,624 to members and received Rs. 10,54,255 in repayments leaving Rs. 11,06,084 outstanding with them in principal at the end of the year. Deposits newly received during the year were Rs. 6,16,789 while the amount held under this head at the end of the year totalled Rs. 8,47,556.

The society with the largest membership and working capital was the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Credit Society. It had 6,472 members on its register and its working capital stood at Rs. 6,74,585 out of which Rs. 1,23,885 was paid-up shares and Rs. 88,519 reserves. Loans advanced to members during the year totalled Rs. 6,84,558 while recoveries from them amounted to Rs. 7,55,726 leaving Rs. 6,26,959 outstanding at the end of the year. Deposits tapped during the year totalled Rs. 2,18,105 leaving outstandings of Rs. 4,62,181.

In spite of the old societies, which are a drag on the movement, the latter is steadily increasing in number, membership and working capital. The owned capital also is recording increase year after year. The fall in the rates of interest on borrowings and lendings is not without its reactions on the rural money market. There is a tendency among Sahukars both in urban as well as rural areas to lower their lending rate of interest owing to the competition with urban and rural societies. It is gratifying to note that Co-operation in the State has continued to attract the sympathy and active help of both officials and non-officials.

SECTION IV.

Veterinary.

The production of tissue vaccine was started during the year at the Virus Production Depot with the strain received from the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar. Seven camps were organized for tissue vaccine operations against Rinderpest at the different villages in the districts of Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Hyderabad, Atrai-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, and Nizamabad. Goat-virus-alone vaccination was also taken up side by side to compare results. The tissue-virus-alone vaccination gave a milder reaction when compared with the reaction obtained from the goat-blood-virus vaccination. The staff of these districts was trained in the use of tissue vaccine. Two natural outbreaks of Rinderpest were controlled with tissue vaccine—one at Indura, a village in Bidar district; and the other at Gorore, a village in Atrai-i-Balda district. Trypanosomiasis (Surra) in cattle continued to be under investigation. Bovine Surra in the form of outbreak occurred with heavy mortality

at Kangal in Nalgonda district. Surra was found to exist simultaneously in horses. In all cases of Equine Surra the treatment with single dose of 50 c.c. per 1,000 lbs. body weight of Nagonal 10 percent. solution intravenously was encouraging. Osteomalacia (Deficiency disease) in cattle continued to be under investigation during the year. The feeding of bone-meal to the affected animals has been found to check the disease. A few of the other diseases investigated include: Liver Fluke, Billiary Fever in horses, Piroplasmosis in cattle. Joint (or) Navel Ill infection, Hump or Summer Sore, Dengue Fever or three days sickness, Circling Disease in sheep. Oesophagostomiasis in sheep, Liver Rot in sheep, Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia in goats, Contagious Ecthyma in goats, Malta Fever in goats, and Fowl Cholera. 1,190 specimens were examined during the year. 26 parasitological and 38 pathological specimens were collected and preserved.

13,417 deaths from contagious diseases were reported during the year against 18,573 in the year preceding. There was further improvement in the reporting of outbreaks by the village officials. 986 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these 359 were of Rinderpest and 129 of Foot and Mouth. Of the outbreaks reported 565 were attended to by the officials of the department.

At the instance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research enquiries were made about the following:—

Foot Rot in sheep; Canker of Foot, Sterility in cattle and Warble fly infestation.

The total number of inoculations during the year was 271,896 compared with 219,276 in the year preceding. Goat-virus-alone vaccination and serum-simultaneous inoculation against Rinderpest were continued during the year. Protection with tissue vaccination was started. The number of serum-simultaneous inoculations and goat-virus-alone vaccinations was 31,713 and 91,381 respectively. The Southern Circle contributed no less than 20,314 serum-simultaneous inoculations and 58,289 goat-virus-alone vaccinations. The number of serum-simultaneous inoculations with tissue vaccine and tissue-vaccine-alone was 7,244 and 26,839 respectively.

The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, and by officials on tour was 350,181 compared with 390,708 in 1344 F. The staff had to pay more attention towards protective inoculation against contagious diseases. The number of animals treated for ordinary diseases was less than in the year preceding. Anti-Rabic treatment was carried out on one bovine and 3 canines at the Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad. Two cases in canine which were suspected for poisoning were confirmed by the Government Bacteriologist. Three cases in bovine were suspected for poisoning out of which one proved positive and two negative. The construction of the dairy buildings and jumping lane at the Stud Farm, Hingoli was completed during the year.

The number of stallions at the district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 38 as in the preceding year. Three stallions were destroyed due to old age. Three colts were brought on the register of stallions. The number of stallion stands was 16 as in the preceding year. The number of coverings during the year was 513 compared with 560 in the year before. The number of stallions at work during the year was 35 as in 1344 F. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 21.37 compared with 22.4 in the year before. There were 25 breeding bulls at the end of the year. 28,874 castrations were performed against 29,429 in the previous year. The fall is due to the staff being occupied with work in connection with contagious diseases.

Fifteen horse and cattle shows were held during the year. Prizes distributed at the shows amounted to Rs. 1,701 besides 4 silver medals and 2,755 tolas of silver bangles amounting to Rs. 2,898.

Experimental work with regard to breeding of Bikanir sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. 9 Amrithmahal bulls were given to the breeders in Amrabad and 10 breeding bulls to those of the Nizamsagar Development Area.

477 brews comprising of 180,260 doses of goat-blood-virus were produced at the temporary Virus Production Depot of which 86,486 doses were issued. Apart from this, goat-tissue-vaccine was introduced during the year under report. 963 grammes or 96,300 doses of tissue

vaccine were produced of which 438 grammes or 43,800 doses were issued. The cost of production of goat-virus and tissue vaccine amounted to Rs. 2,911-3-9 against Rs. 10,421-13-4 which would have been the cost if this had been purchased from outside the Dominions.

Rural Development.—Rural uplift work was continued at Patancheru in Medak district. The officials of the department took part, as usual, in village uplift work carried on by the Revenue Department at Chikalthana (Aurangabad taluqa), Golapangri (Jalna taluqa), Taklinandapur (Parbhani taluqa), Kanergaon (Hingoli taluqa), Arsapalli and Manikbhandaram (Nizamabad taluqa), and helped the villagers in Animal Husbandry matters. Representatives of the department attended the Shows, Demonstrations, and Conferences held by the Revenue, Agriculture, and Co-operative departments. The department had veterinary stalls at the Demonstrations and in addition lectured on veterinary subjects with the aid of magic lantern. Magic lantern lectures on veterinary subjects were delivered at the demonstrations held by the Agricultural Department. The cattle of the Nizam-sagar Development Area were protected against Rinderpest and other cattle diseases by means of protective inoculations. 9,535 animals were inoculated in several villages of the Development Area. Liver Fluke disease was reported in some of the villages of Nizamsagar. All possible prophylactic and curative measures were adopted in its control. This parasitic infestation is a serious problem and is engaging special attention.

With the investigation and discovery of diseases affecting live-stock in the Dominions that cause great loss to the breeders, the demand for more professional aid is becoming more and more pressing. The question of further steps for improvement of cattle and other live-stock in the Dominions is engaging the attention of Government.

SECTION V.

Irrigation and Buildings.

The budget grant was Rs. 12,78,000. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 7,70,765 was incurred.

Irrigation (Capital Works).

The works on the Reservoir Dam have been completed. Protective works behind Weirs Nos. IV & V and the Deep Sluices were carried out from the annual maintenance grant of the Project. The works on the main canal were also completed in 1344 F. except a few small items which were completed during 1345 F.

Field Channels.—The total area irrigated in 1345 F. is 73,717 acres (Abi, Tabi & Bagath 67,181 acres, sugarcane 6,536 acres) against 64,360 acres irrigated in 1344 F. This area comprises of 25,090 acres of old wet lands and 48,627 acres of dry land converted into wet. The area under sugarcane increased from 5,280 acres in 1344 F. to 6,536 acres in 1345 F. Had it not been for the sudden fall in the prices of gur from Rs. 26 per candy in 1344 F. to Rs. 12 in 1345 F. and also due to the devitalised variety of the cane, viz., C. O. 213, the area under the sugarcane cultivation during 1345 F. would probably have been more. As the canal has been made perennial up to Alisagar Lake (Mile 57), it is expected that with a better variety of cane, the cultivation of sugarcane crops will develop considerably.

Due to very low level of water in the lake at the commencement of the Abi season, water had to be let out rather cautiously and the sowing was prolonged till September 1936. Consequently only 9,249 acres of irrigation was done during the year under report. The return for 1343 F. was 3.10 per cent. while that for 1344 F. was 3.80 per cent. against the forecast of 4.16 per cent.

The approximate total area brought under cultivation during 1345 F. was 12,600 acres Abi. There was no increase in the depth of water in the Reservoir till 19-10-1345 F. Consequently the progress of irrigation was not quite satisfactory.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 6,25,000 was sanctioned by Government for this Project. The work was commenced on 1st Bahman 1345 F. and the excavation of founds and the construction of earthen bund was taken up immediately. The expenditure incurred to end of 45 F. was Rs. 2,00,164.

As agreed to by the three Governments, viz., Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore, it was decided that the gaugings should be conducted for one more season in 1936-1937. The establishment allowed for the 2nd operation was the same as that of the previous year. An estimate for Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned by Government for Lower Thungabhadra canal surveys. Surveys were commenced in Aban 1345 F. The object of the Surveys is to determine our share of waters and how best to utilize them.

An estimate of Rs. 28,500 was sanctioned by the Government for distribution survey work. The surveys of the following tanks were taken up in the month of Khurdad 1345 F. but the work could not be completed as the rains set in and later on cholera had broken out in the tract.

(1) Ghanpur tank, (2) Phakal tank, (3) Ramappa tank, (4) Laknawaram tank and (5) Sanigaram tank.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,55,420 as compared with Rs. 16,13,210 in the previous year.

Ordinary Irriga-
tion Works.

The following is a list of important Irrigation works costing Rs. 15,000 and above which were either in progress or completed during the year 1345 F.—

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1345 F.	Remarks
1. Pedda Cheru, Thakkadlapad, Narlapur, Mulug Taluq ..	19,080	9,349	In progress.
2. Gazalghat Tank, Kasimdevipet, Mulug Taluq. ..	18,370	18,044	Completed.
3. Restoration of Mamilla Cheru, Jaistapally Yellandu Taluq. ..	15,405	1,952	In progress.
4. S. R. to Jillaram Tank, Sultanabad Taluq. ..	15,410	1,057	do
5. S. R. to Pedda Cheru Avanoor, Sircilla Taluq. ..	15,000	5,000	do
6. Restoring Koodoor large tank, Jangaon Taluq. ..	15,660	5,701	do
7. Restoring Pathan Cheru, Pedda Kalwa. ..	19,805	7,348	do
8. Repairing Chikode Rangamma and Peerala Cunta ..	15,200	11,982	do
9. Restoring Kosangi mansanpally Tank and feeder channel, Andole Taluq ..	34,900	9,516	do
10. Repairing Amma Cheru, Bonaid. ..	16,423	14,848	do
11. Emergent repairs to Boyel-Merchaid Tank ..	49,190	46,538	Completed but not finalised.
12. Special repairs to Beechal Channel and Anicut ..	16,890	8,918	In progress.

Well Irrigation.

Number of Wells.—The total number of wells sunk by ryots was 1,394 in 1345 F. as against 736 in 1344 F. The largest number of wells sunk was in Warangal district being 741, while the smallest number was in Raichur district being one. No new wells were sunk in Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Bidar districts. The total cost of the new wells was Rs. 87,592 as against Rs. 37,110 in the previous year. The total average cost per well worked out at Rs. 63, ranging from Rs. 3 in the Warangal district to Rs. 528 in the Baghat district. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 2,847 acres

(approximately 2 acres per well; as against 1.014 acres in the previous year. All these wells were sunk by ryots at their own cost and the question of increase in assessment does not arise.

The expenditure on original work was Rs. 17,89,325 against Rs. 42,20,966 of the previous year. The marked difference in expenditure is due to the transfer of the work of Osmania University Buildings Project from the P.W.D. The following are some of the important buildings that were completed.

	lakhs.
1st Lancers Military Buildings ..	13.14
Barracks for C. T. S. at 1st lancers ..	4.72
Combined Munsiff, Sadar Munsiff and Sessions Court, Hanamkonda ..	1.31
1st Taluqdar's Office, Mahboobnagar ..	1.66

Besides the above, the undermentioned works were completed during the year under report:—

1. Reconditioning the existing C. T. S. lines at Mallapally.
2. Constructing Police Barracks at Petlaburj.

The grant allotted for Palace Division during the year under report was Rs. 4.41 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was incurred. The important works executed and completed by this Division are:—

	Expenditure during 1345 F.
1. Erecting a Throne Dias at Osmania Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens ..	18,076
2. General repairs to Kilwat Mubarak at Chowmahalla Palace in connection with Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. ..	23,381
3. Osmania Jubilee Hall including electric installations, etc. ..	83,085

The original sanctioned amount of the estimate for construction of Palace was B. G. Rs. 24,98,250. This was subsequently revised to B. G. Rs. 24,03,519 in 1341 F. but due to inclusion of fresh works the total amount will stand at the original figure of the sanctioned estimate.

Delhi Palace
Works.

The following is a list of buildings costing Rs. 25,000 and above which were either completed or in progress during the year 1345 F. :—

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1345 F.	Remarks
1. Constructing combined Munsiff, Sadar Munsiff and Sessions Court, Hanamkonda	1,42,267	1,31,346	Completed but not finalled.
2. Constructing Munsiff Court, Narsampet ..	40,000	19,999	In progress.
3. Constructing Munsiff Court, Mahboobabad ..	39,367	9,992	do
4. Constructing Munsiff Court, Huzurnagar ..	40,450	5,969	do
5. Constructing Agricultural Farm Buildings, Warangal	82,590	39,990	do
6. Constructing School Building at Sadasivpett ..	28,317	28,245	Completed.
7. Constructing School Building at Siddipett ..	29,269	28,738	do
8. Constructing 1st Taluqdar's Office, Mahbubnagar ..	1,66,500	1,66,500	Completed but not finalled.
9. Constructing High School Building at Mahbubnagar	61,560	60,141	do
10. Constructing Tahsil Office, Kodangal ..	41,972	32,093	Completed but not finalled.
11. Constructing branch Dispensary at Andola ..	29,970	1,360	In progress.
12. Constructing branch Dispensary at Shahpur ..	30,200	646	do
13. Constructing Munsiff's Court at Kodangal ..	38,260	2,632	do
14. Constructing branch Dispensary at Raichur ..	34,570	4,180	do
15. Constructing Agricultural Farm Buildings, Raichur	80,780	71,663	Completed.
16. Constructing branch Dispensary at Vijapur ..	30,190	A 9,262	In progress.
17. Constructing Civil Dispensary at Pyton ..	27,253	A 11,834	do
18. Constructing branch Dispensary at Ahmedpur ..	32,480	A 13,602	do
19. Constructing Middle School Building at Neelanga ..	36,750	A 543	Completed.
20. Constructing Tahsil Office at Udgir ..	40,800	A 3,003	Completed but not finalled.

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1845 F.	Remarks
21. Constructing Headquarter Dispensary at Bidar ..	51,150	11,000	Main Buildings completed. Dayas' quarters in progress.
22. Constructing Tahsil Office at Latur ..	34,446	A 52	Completed.
23. Constructing Middle School building at Tuljapur ..	30,000	A 268	do
24. Constructing Civil Dispensary at Latur ..	48,400	A 19,577	Nearing completion.
25. Constructing Tahsil Office at Bhir ..	42,900	A 4,598	Completed but not finalised.
26. Constructing branch Dispensary at Manjlegaon ..	30,320	A 1,264	do
27. Constructing branch Dispensary at Parli ..	32,270	A 12,658	do
28. Constructing a Sub-Post-Office at Patherghatty ..	88,681	A 76,536	Completed.
29. Constructing 1st Lancers Military Buildings ..	13,15,000	A 13,14,597	do
30. Constructing Barracks for C. T. S. at 1st Lancers ..	5,29,950	4,72,446	do
31. Constructing buildings for the Agricultural Chemists Scheme, Himayat Sagar ..	44,400	42,677	Completed.

Note.—"A" denotes expenditure during 1845 F.

Grant and Expenditure.

The lumpsum grants provided for during the year under report were distributed on the under-mentioned sub-heads.—

	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment (a) O.U.B.P. block grant ..	3,77,886	3,80,711
(b) Broadcasting Station funds ..	2,875	
2. Compensation ..	..	1,435
3. Works from (a) O.U.B.P. block grant ..	10,14,767	11,69,315
(b) O.U.B. Administration grant ..	73,423	
(c) Broadcasting Station funds ..	81,125	
4. Tools and Plant ..	49,235	52,635
5. Suspense, refunds and other establishment charges not to be taken into account for determining the proportion of establishment to the outlay ..	3,400	
Total ..	..	14,98,826

Below is given a comparison of the actual expenditure to the allotment apportioned for each sub-head.—

			Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent.
1. Establishment .. ..	..	..	3,47,540	0	11½	91.28
2. Compensation .. ..	..	..	1,433	2	5	99.86
3. Works (a) O.U.B.P. grant	9,97,156-5-7					
(b) O.U.B. administration	68,945-4-4					
(c) Broadcasting Station	43,630-2-9	..	11,09,731	12	8	94.90
4. Tools and Plant .. —	49,231	13 3	}	52,057	8 5	—98.96
5. Suspense refunds & other establishment charges .. —	2,825	11 2				
Total			.. 14,06,647	7	7½	

SECTION VI.

Industries.

The Government Industrial Laboratory, the Industrial Engineering and the Textile Section and the Cottage Industries Institut continued their work as during past years.

Departmental
Activities.

The Industrial Laboratory.—The work of the Laboratory is classified as follows :—

(a) Analytical, (b) Research, (c) Investigations of industrial problems, (d) Training of students and apprentices, (e) Technical advice and (f) Publications.

The number of samples analysed was 350 received from Government Departments and public as compared with 446 samples analysed during last year. The decrease is due to the Agricultural Department having ceased to send their samples for analysis as they have set up a Laboratory of their own. A number of useful researches were carried on and investigation of industrial problems like those of gold-thread and hand-paper manufacture was undertaken.

Under the last named an excellent quality of hand-made paper is being made from bamboo. Experiments with acid and alkali digestions of bamboo have been done and the results so far obtained proved the superiority of the sulphate method in yield and easy bleaching properties. Experiments on the manufacture of gold-thread by means of a small plant contrived at the Laboratory are encouraging in respect of durability and lustre.

Industrial Engineering Section.—The work of this section may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Making of plans for factory owners.
- (2) Erection of machinery on request.
- (3) Investigation for the grant of loans to small scale industries and valuing the property to be mortgaged in respect of such applications.
- (4) Supervision of the working of factories to which loans are granted.
- (5) Supervision of the Industrial Schools.
- (6) Investigation in connection with applications for the grant of permission for the establishment of new factories and for additions to old factories.
- (7) Opinion on the grant of patent rights.
- (8) Technical advice to factories and furnishing other information of industrial nature.

Fifty-one plans for new factories were prepared as compared with 80 plans of last year. In addition, twenty-one new plans submitted by the factory-owners were scrutinized and passed with necessary modifications when found necessary.

The erection of following machinery was helped by the section.

Paper digester and shed at the Industrial Laboratory.

One oil engine at the Industrial Laboratory.

One boiler at the Industrial Laboratory.

Silk looms and winding machine at Cottage Industries Institute including machinery guards erection of 10 looms, one warping machine, two winding machines, one hydraulic baling press, two electric motors at the Hyderabad Silk Mills, Ltd.

Erection of seven power looms with four dobbies, seven electric motors with individual drives, etc., at the Sultan Bazar Silk Mills of Kishanlal Marwadi.

Loans amounting to Rs. 34,000 were advanced to various small scale industries. The total amount outstanding by the end of 1345 F. was Rs. 2,43,634-5-7 against

Rs. 2,78,161-11-9 at the end of 1344 F. Recommendations for the grant of seven patents were made. Industrial Schools at Aurangabad and Nizamabad which were transferred to this department four years ago were maintained. Technical advice was given to the persons in connection with various matters. In addition, this Section dealt with 58 enquiries of industrial importance.

Textile Section and Cottage Industries Institute.—The old toy-making industry at Nirmal which is dying out on account of the artisans taking to new vocations received the special attention of the department and steps were taken to increase the number of artisan workers engaged in it by granting scholarships to young boys of this class. The Anjuman Taraqui dastakari of Aurangabad which received financial assistance from the department has further been lent the services of weaving and dyeing maistries to help them in their work. The department is also helping the Anjuman to introduce embroidery and lacquer work in their institute.

The work of the Textile Section is divided into the following :—

- (1) Cottage Industries Institute,
- (2) Sales Depot,
- (3) Demonstration Weaving and Dyeing Parties,
- (4) Experimental Carpet Factory, Warangal.

Cottage Industries Institute.—The Institute continued the same work as during the past years including the Namda and Silk Weaving Sections which are financed by the Industrial Trust Fund. The Cottage Industries Institute participated in Exhibitions at Baroda and Patna outside the Dominions and three other exhibitions within the Dominions. Seventy-four students have undergone training in the different sections of the Institute. Out of the twenty-four candidates who appeared for the annual examination thirteen were successful. Two candidates received training, one in the rattan section and one in the dyeing section for three months. Out of the passed candidates, seven were absorbed as piece-workers in the labour section of the Institute which supplies the requirements of the market. The total value of products of all the sections amounted to Rs. 31,198-0-11 which is an increase of Rs. 5,746-5-11 over last year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 53,816-3-6 showing an increase of Rs. 25,318-8-6 over last year.

Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot.—It has completed its fifth year of existence and has moved from its old cramped rented building to a new spacious building of its own. The sales which during the year amounted to Rs. 32,850-6-7, show an increase of Rs. 7,392 over those of last year.

Nearly 600 fly-shuttle sleys and 498 dobbies were introduced during the year and 2,885 weavers were trained. The District Demonstration Parties helped in the village uplift work of Bolikunta, Jubileenagar, Eoathapalli and Wadari and participated in various jatras and rural exhibitions and gave practical demonstrations and lectures.

The Government Experimental Carpet Factory continued to work as in the preceding year. Forty boys were trained during the year and are now able to make 5/7 and 10/12 quality carpets. The value of carpets manufactured for the Delhi Palace order was Rs. 10,163-0-3 as against that for last year of Rs. 5,591-1-7. There has been a fall in the purchase of rugs by the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers from 500 to 250 per month due to accumulated stock in the London Market. As it was thought expedient to tap other markets also, Messrs Jessani Carpet Co. of Bombay, who have business connections with Europe and America, have been addressed in this connection and an agreement for 200 rugs per month entered into with them. The factory was established in 1339 F. with the object of reviving the once famous carpet industry of Warangal which was fast going to decay. It is being financed by the Industrial Trust Fund which sanctioned a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 52,328. It has completed its sixth year of existence and has so far cost nearly Rs. 25,000 which works out at about Rs. 4,000 per annum.

The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement was 1,25,945 tons as compared with 1,07,508 tons during the previous year. The output of the Vazir Sultan Cigarette Factory was 24,454 cases of cigarettes (each case containing 50,000 cigarettes) as compared with 24,431 cases in the previous whilst the output of the Hyderabad Cigarette Factory was 4,640 cases against 5,629 cases in the previous year. The production of cotton for the season 1344-45 F. according to the forecast was 569,252 bales against 442,584 bales of the previous season. The total number of bales pressed during the season was 285,932 compared

General Industrial Progress.

with 250,899 bales of last season. The gin and press owners of the State complained that their business was suffering owing to there being more gins and presses than are necessary. It was decided that a survey be made in this respect and in the meantime permissions for the establishment of new presses be not granted. The Mint Workshop and Sanat-e-Hind Works continued their work. The villages of Pembarti and Panagal (two miles from Nalgonda) produced goods valued up to two to three lakhs. The Deccan Bucket and Trunk Factory in Secunderabad and Hemji's in Hyderabad continued to manufacture trunks, buckets and brass hardware articles. Three new silk factories were started during the year in addition to the existing one. A match factory was started at Tandur thus bringing the total to 4. Four button factories continued to work satisfactorily.

The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd., reported excavation of marble at Manditog out of which 6,010 sq. ft. were finished slabs and the rest blocks to the extent of 2,498 sq. ft. The saleable and waste ballast amounted to 627 tons and 240 tons respectively. Other industries that were progressing more or less satisfactorily are the glass industry, the leather and tanning industry and the Hume Pipe Industry.

During the year the number of factories on the register increased from 469 to 521. The net increment is the result of 56 factories being added and 4 factories being removed from the register. Of the 56 factories added to the register 12 were newly erected and the remaining 44 were already existing, but were registered as factories during the year. Of the latter 35 were rice mills and 5 Bidi manufacturing factories. 377 factories worked during the year and others remained closed. Of the factories that worked 43 were perennial factories and 334 seasonal. 281 seasonal and 6 perennial factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries was 29,732 or an increase of 414 over the figure of the last year.

377 factories worked and 329 factories were inspected, of which 241 were inspected once, 65 twice and 23 more than twice. Besides, 40 unregistered factories were inspected and instructions to protect machinery were issued.

The average daily number of children employed was 331 in the spinning and weaving mills, and 610 in other industries, including 247 apprentices and O.C.T.I. students working in the Government Mint Workshop, as compared with 397 children employed in the spinning and weaving mills, 570 in other industries including 246 apprentices working in the Mint Workshop during preceding year, or a decrease of 26 in the total number of children employed in all the industries. 274 children were examined and granted certificates by the Certifying Surgeons as against 1,632 children in the preceding year. Whereas the average daily number of children working in factories decreased by 26 only, the number of children certified decreased by 1,358. This indicates that most of the children that were working in the factories during the previous year continued to work also during the year under report, and therefore, comparatively very few fresh applications for certificates were made. The average daily number of female employees in all the registered factories was 9,624, of which, 1,334 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No case of employment of women in the nights was detected.

A further improvement was observed in the general standard of sanitation in the factories. In some factories, particularly in seasonal factories of small size, cleanliness was wanting. Unless thorough weekly cleaning is done, these factories assume very dirty appearance. Health of the employees in the factories remained generally satisfactory throughout the year. The scale of wages remained unchanged. No strikes were reported. Protection of machinery was satisfactory. Accidents due to want of protection of machinery have become rare. Only in the newly registered factories and in case of a few small factories, steps had to be taken to enforce provisions regarding protection of machinery. There were 21 serious and 43 minor accidents, as against 26 serious and 54 minor accidents reported during the preceding year. In only a few cases partial compensation was paid. In most cases of serious accidents, the question of compensation was not even considered by the factory-owners. However, at the instance of the department full wages during the period of treatment, and incidental expenses were paid to the injured in almost all cases.

The proposal to bring small rice mills employing 10 persons and more, under the Factories Act, which was

under consideration of the Government for some time, was accepted and a Notification to that effect was issued. And in order to prevent child labour in Bidi Manufacturing factories, which was reported to have assumed serious proportions, a Notification was issued under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act, bringing all the Bidi manufacturing factories employing 20 persons and more under the Factories' Act.

The number of boilers on the register at the end of 1345 F. was 505 as against 493 at the end of the preceding year. During the year no boiler was either condemned or removed from the register, whereas 12 were added to it. Of the 12 boilers added, 4 were new and 8 second-hand boilers, of which 7 were imported from British India. Of the 505 boilers on the register 353 were inspected during the year. Of these 60 were inspected twice, *i.e.*, both at the beginning and at the close of the year. The actual number of boilers inspected, therefore, was 413. 30 boilers had to be examined twice in the course of the same inspection, and 143 were tested hydraulically. The remaining boilers were not offered for inspections by their owners, as the factories did not work.

The total inspections, registration and special fees collected during the year was O.S. Rs. 24,636-3-6 and B.G. Rs. 1,206-6-0 as compared to O.S. Rs. 14,165 in 1344 F. and Rs. 11,387 in 1343 F. The increase in the revenue, almost 100 per cent. over that of the preceding year is mainly due to the enhanced rates of inspection fees and collection of special charges under the new Boiler Rules.

During the year, 4 examinations were held and 38 candidates for Certificate of Competency were examined and 27 candidates were declared successful, 14 Exchange Certificates were issued to candidates holding certificates obtained in British Indian Provinces.

The Industrial Trust Fund income during the year has been Rs. 5,51,747-10-1-4/6 as against Rs. 3,43,223-4-9-5/6 of the previous year. The increased income is due to the receipt of the Managing and Selling Agency Commission from the Osman Shahi and the Azam Jahi Mills, Limited.

Industrial loans aggregating Rs. 34,000 were advanced to the small-scale industries as against Rs. 16,166-10-8

during the last year. These were for encouraging handloom industry and for Paint and Varnish Factory at Lingampalli while to the large-scale industries loans to the extent of Rs. 6,39,000 were advanced mainly to the Azamjahi Mills, Ltd., to help repayments of deposits obtained from the Public and for the purchases of cotton. The actual recoveries amounted to Rs. 46,778-8-10 which was adjusted as Rs. 33,524-1-7 towards principal and Rs. 13,254-7-3 towards interest. The recoveries compare favourably with those of last year which were Rs. 22,164-15-0 towards principal and Rs. 9,262-2-9 towards interest. Besides the actual recoveries, a sum of Rs. 35,172-14-0 was adjusted as realisation towards the outstanding of last year. Another sum of Rs. 35,000 was similarly adjusted towards the purchase of ordinary shares and debentures of the Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd. The balance outstanding in favour of the Fund including the new loans issued during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,43,634-5-7 towards principal and Rs. 17,493-12-3 towards interest. The proceedings against eighteen defaulters owing Rs. 81,237-1-7 towards principal and Rs. 14,298-5-1 towards interest were continued.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,991-13-7 were granted during the year for training of the applicants in various industries such as Mines and Geology, Carpentry, Paper Making, Textile Training, etc. Amongst them was a lady applicant for training in tailoring at Poona.

Grants amounting to Rs. 1,22,549-11-5 were made as usual for encouraging cottage industries by means of demonstrations and exhibitions, financing the local institutes, reviving the ancient industries which once flourished in different parts of the Dominions and actively participating in exhibitions organised in British India.

The management of the Osman Shahi Mills Ltd., and the Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., continued to be in the hands of the Industrial Fund Trustees. On the informal suggestions of the shareholders of both these mills in a general meeting, an Advisory Board was constituted with three prominent people in Bombay in order to assist the Managing Agents (Industrial Fund Trustees) to run the mills with expert advice. The Managing and Selling Agency Commission paid by either mill in 1345 F. was Rs. 1,87,604-7-10-2/6.

SECTION VII.

Mines & Quarries.

Coal.—During the year Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, in the coalfields of Singareni and Tandur and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in Sasti & Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid totalled 852,739 tons and Rs. 1,25,192 respectively as compared with 740,191 tons and Rs. 1,10,343 of the previous year. There was thus an increase of 112,547 tons in the output of coal when compared with the preceding year with corresponding increase in Royalty of Rs. 14,849. During the year under report the coal areas of Kamawaram and Singaram were completely surrendered and portions of Sarangapalli, Tekmatla and Chinnur areas were also surrendered. This did not decrease the amount of dead rent but there was an increase of Rs. 5,353-5-0 when compared with the amount of the previous year on account of the fact that the rate is enhanced at the end of every 5 years as per stipulations made in the leases.

Quarries.—There were 30 limestone (Shahbad stone) quarries working during the year. The quarrying fee realised thereon amounted to Rs. 23,914-2-4 against Rs. 25,201-5-0 in 1344 F. The output was 29,53,931 sq. ft. as against 36,85,290 sq. ft. in the previous year. Besides the quarrying fee a sum of Rs. 7,384-13-3 was collected on the output of stone, thus a total income of Rs. 31,298-15-7 was realised against Rs. 34,414-8-7 in 1344 F., which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,115-9-0. This deficit is due to the stone trade getting slack due to the introduction of cement tiles used largely for flooring purposes.

Cement.—The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. manufactured 124,660 tons of cement against 111,197 tons in 1344 F. The Royalty paid to Government by the Company amounted to B.G. Rs. 93,495 against B.G. Rs. 83,397-12-0 showing an increase of B.G. Rs. 10,097-4-0.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents that occurred during the year under report at the Singareni, Tandur and Sasti Collieries were 44 (26 serious and 18 fatal) as against 21 in 1344 F. The increase in the number of accidents was due to the extensive dispillarment work which was carried out under severe conditions.

Other features of interest :—The proposed surrender of the areas of Singaram and Kamawaram and portions of areas

in Chinnur, Sarangapalli and Tekmatla has been completed by Best & Co., Secretaries, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The Deccan Marble and Mining Company have been granted Mining Lease for 30 years to work marble in the areas of Jastapally, Raghunathpallam and Munditog, Warangal district. On the Coal Board of Control which has been entrusted to regulate output, price, etc., of coal, two more members have been added, viz., the Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department and a representative of the Singareni Collieries Company, and a Supplemental Deed to that effect has also been drawn up.

SECTION VIII.

Imports and Exports.

Statement showing the value of principal imports in 1344 and 1345 F.

Serial No.	Commodity	1344 F. Value in O.S. rupees	1345 F. Value in O.S. rupees
1	Cotton twist & yarn (Indian) ..	45,76,000	44,56,000
2	Cotton twist & yarn (Foreign) ..	10,12,000	7,81,000
3	Sewing thread ..	1,58,000	1,81,000
4	Cotton piece-goods, mill-made ..	1,70,23,000	1,57,20,000
5	Piece-goods, hand-loom ..	54,31,000	48,33,000
6	Silk raw, Foreign ..	6,88,000	4,85,000
7	Silk raw, India ..	3,22,000	3,18,000
8	Silk yarn, Foreign ..	1,89,000	1,78,000
9	Silk piece-goods, etc. ..	26,62,000	24,21,000
10	Artificial raw silk and yarn ..	3,52,000	3,03,000
11	Artificial silk piece-goods ..	16,22,000	17,20,000
12	Woollen blankets and other manufactures ..	7,12,000	6,08,000
13	Gunnies and hessian (New) ..	13,17,000	12,68,000
14	Hosiery ..	6,19,000	6,34,000
15	Hats, caps, bonnets, etc. ..	5,68,000	4,03,000
16	Gold and silver (genuine or imitation), thread, lace, lamette, etc. ..	7,67,000	6,97,000
17	Boot and shoes ..	9,97,000	8,71,000
18	Wheat, including flour ..	7,87,000	7,25,000
19	Rice and paddy ..	57,50,000	54,08,000
20	Miscellaneous foodgrains ..	14,47,000	14,44,000
21	Cocoonut oil ..	14,01,000	8,14,000
22	Fresh fruits ..	7,57,000	7,55,000
23	Dried fruits and vegetables ..	18,94,000	14,59,000
24	Cocoonuts and copra ..	22,11,000	18,58,000
25	Canned food, fish & confectionery ..	11,68,000	11,37,000
26	Ghee and butter ..	1,31,000	1,00,000
27	Artificial ghee ..	5,84,000	6,52,000
28	Sugar ..	59,79,000	64,39,000

*Statement showing the value of principal imports in 1344 and 1345 F.
(contd.)*

S. No.	Commodity	1344 F. Value in O.S. rupees	1345 F. Value in O.S. rupees
29	Gur	17,65,000	15,84,000
30	Betel nuts	10,61,000	11,65,000
31	Cloves	3,62,000	4,29,000
32	Cardamums	8,62,000	3,46,000
33	Spices	14,78,000	14,72,000
34	Unmanufactured tobacco ..	9,39,000	10,92,000
35	Cigarettes	4,57,000	4,08,000
36	Cigars, bidis & other manufactures of tobacco	7,81,000	8,22,000
37	Matches	264,000	2,54,000
38	Foreign spirits, wines and ferment- ed liquors	6,46,000	6,06,000
39	Soap	4,16,000	4,69,000
40	Perfumeries	2,44,000	2,55,000
41	Kerosene oil	31,52,000	36,81,000
42	Petrol	30,41,000	33,97,000
43	Timber and bamboos	7,69,000	6,97,000
44	Wooden furniture, etc.	5,28,000	4,77,000
45	Horned cattle & other animals ..	11,17,000	11,22,000
46	Raw hides and skins	1,11,000	2,29,000
47	Leather	1,05,000	1,03,000
48	Leather manufactures, excluding boots and shoes	1,34,000	1,20,000
49	Manufactures of iron and steel ..	27,58,000	29,89,000
50	Galvanised iron & corrugated iron sheets	15,95,000	13,64,000
51	Manufactures of brass (wrought) ..	13,47,000	12,33,000
52	Manufactures of copper	2,55,000	2,25,000
53	Manufactures of aluminium	2,02,000	1,94,000
54	Manufactures of tin & tin silver (wrought and unwrought) ..	1,57,000	3,33,000
55	Manufactures of zinc (wrought & unwrought)	1,98,000	1,37,000
56	Silver bullion	27,000	13,47,000
57	Silver manufactures including orna- ments	1,94,000	3,20,000
58	Gold manufactures including orna- ments	1,43,000	1,63,000
59	Precious stones and jewellery ..	2,82,000	2,69,000
60	Electrical goods	8,87,000	8,88,000
61	Sewing machines	2,34,000	2,53,000
62	Motor-cars and buses	17,10,000	17,38,000
63	Parts & accessories of motor vehicles other than tyres & tubes ..	4,66,000	4,08,000
64	Bicycles and their accessories ..	6,84,000	6,56,000
65	Rubber tyres & tubes & other manufactures of rubber ..	7,02,000	6,27,000
66	Bangles	6,23,000	5,94,000

*Statement showing the value of principal imports in 1344 and 1345 F.
concl'd.*

S. No.	Commodity	1344 F. Value in O.S. rupees	1344 F. Value in O.S. rupees
67	Glass & Glassware	3,56,000	3,36,000
68	Haberdashery	5,65,000	5,70,000
69	Paper, card-board	10,03,600	9,65,600
70	Stationery, photographic materials. etc.	6,38,000	6,84,000
71	Cinema films	26,41,000	28,98,000
72	Chemical drugs, including poisons.	13,62,000	14,19,000
73	All the other items of import ..	4,54,54,000	4,16,82,000
Total ..		14,41,99,000	13,75,40,000

Statement showing the principal exports in 1344 and 1345 Fasli.

Serial No.	Commodity	1344 F. Value in O.S. rupees	1345 F. Value in O.S. rupees
1	Cotton (Raw)	3,64,21,000	5,44,77,000
2	Raw wool	1,68,000	3,19,000
3	Rice and paddy	1,12,000	1,36,000
4	Jawar and Jawar flour	20,50,000	26,45,000
5	Wheat and Wheat flour	10,45,000	13,44,000
6	Bajra and Bajra flour	3,24,000	3,73,000
7	Pulses in grain and flour	2,77,000	3,46,000
8	Miscellaneous food grains	53,55,000	66,31,000
9	Groundnut, unshelled	19,54,000	35,47,000
10	Groundnut, shelled	1,25,08,000	1,84,85,000
11	Linseed	46,10,000	53,62,000
12	Til	15,82,000	23,42,000
13	Castor seed	57,85,000	55,90,000
14	Karad	9,55,000	7,37,000
15	Cotton seed	32,14,000	21,12,000
16	Oil cakes	30,88,000	29,61,000
17	Fresh fruits	75,000	2,12,000
18	Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	2,55,000	2,71,000
19	Dry Chillies	23,81,000	13,82,000
20	Coriander	3,51,000	2,77,000
21	Ghee	87,000	1,18,000
22	Tendu leaves (for bidies)	5,43,000	5,92,000
23	Bamboos	2,54,000	2,63,000
24	Shahabad stone	5,20,000	5,09,000
25	Shahabad cement	34,03,000	40,68,000
26	Sheep and goats	12,27,000	15,15,000
27	Poultry	2,82,000	3,20,000
28	Raw hides and skins	6,08,000	6,04,000
29	Dyeing and tanning substances	2,35,000	3,23,000
Total ..		8,96,69,000	11,78,61,000

SECTION IX.

Famine.

The rainfall for the year under report was 36.88" as compared with 27.84" of the previous year. The crops were generally flourishing and the prices showed an upward tendency. The economic depression that had begun in 1340 F. continued in 1345 F. but the conditions having improved appreciably orders for non-recovery of the arrears were modified. The rainfall proved to be meagre in parts of the districts along the western border of the State. The rainfall in the worst affected taluqs, viz., Piaithan, Gangapur and Vijapur in the Aurangabad district; Patoda, Ashti and Georai in the Bir District; Shorapur of Gulbarga district; Parenda and Kallam in Osmanabad district; Nilenga of Bidar district and Sindhur, Lingsugur and Manvi of Raichur district; was 50 to 70 per cent. short of the normal. The price of fodder having risen from 3 to 8 times its normal value in Aurangabad, Bir and Osmanabad, arrangements to import fodder were made; and taccavi was distributed for the purchase of fodder. With the help of the Forest and Veterinary Departments, hay was collected and stocked at convenient centres. All officers were ordered to keep a close watch over further development of the conditions of scarcity.

Nature and Method of Work.—In Gulbarga, nature of the Geological strata is more complicated by the addition of the Bhima series to the Dharwar and Peninsular series that were found in Raichur. Work was commenced in the Sarf-e-Khas Mufawiza Dewani Taluqs of Shahpur, Shorapur and Andola, and the balance of the work in Raichur was completed. The headquarters of the E.E., W.S.D. was made Shorapur but for a time establishment was maintained both in Raichur and Gulbarga.

Progress of Work.—During the year 301 wells were completed in Raichur at a total cost of Rs. 2,67,203 and 104 wells were completed in Gulbarga at a total cost of Rs. 61,446 as compared with 388 wells of 1344 F. From the beginning of the department 1,532 wells have been provided in the Raichur district at a total cost of Rs. 11,21,000 and in this attempt 250 trial-pits had to be abandoned. In Gulbarga the number of trial-pits abandoned up to 1345 F. is 66; and the total number of wells proposed for Gulbarga district is 839. In Andola

taluk of Gulbarga district, wells have to be dug to great depths owing to the complicated nature of the geological strata. In 1345 F. 860 completed wells were handed over to the Local Fund for maintenance.

Expenditure.—In addition to the fixed budget grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs an extra grant of 1.75 lakhs was sanctioned for Raichur works. Thus, out of a total grant of Rs. 5.25 lakhs the expenditure for the year under report is Rs. 4,55,723 leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 69,276 approximately. The total expenditure incurred from 1337 F. to the end of 1345 F. is Rs. 25,17,723.

General.—Sanction of the Famine Board was obtained for compiling the State Scarcity Manual of the lines on C. P. Scarcity Manual as it was based on the latest available experience in the management of scarcity and famine operations. The existing Famine Programmes were found to be useful; where these were found to be inadequate, the Revenue Department in consultation with the local P. W. D. and Revenue Officers added new works.

Famine Relief Works.

The expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 5,10,878.

The following are some of the important famine works that were in progress during the year under report:—

Particulars		Amounts of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1345 F.
1.	Constructing Manthany-Mahadeopur road ..	2,10,000	1,15,642
2.	do Uppal-Parkal road ..	1,53,570	94,998
3.	do Kareemnagar-Durshed-Muktharaopett road ..	1,42,000	86,295
4.	do Huzurabad-Uppal road ..	61,250	29,995
5.	do Shorapur-Talikota road from Devapur to Hunsgi.	1,81,350	87,199
6.	do Lingsugur-Thawergira road ..	3,24,350	1,79,084
7.	do Thawergira-Sindhnoor road ..	3,46,400	1,73,453
8.	do Kopbal-Khushtagi road ..	1,54,700	1,09,349

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION I.

Roads and Bridges.

The expenditure incurred on original works was Rs. 18,79,900 against Rs. 14,99,276 of the previous year. 16 roads and 12 bridges costing Rs. 25,000 and above were completed and 23 roads and 5 bridges were in progress during the year. Roads having an aggregate length of 4,594 miles were maintained by the P.W.D. during the year. Of this 1,885 miles were of muram and 2,709 miles of metal.

The following are lists of roads and bridges costing Rs. 25,000 and above which were either completed or were in progress during the year 1345 F.

ROADS.

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure	Remarks
1. Short circuiting Mathwada Bazaar road between Central Jail and level crossing, Warangal ..	27,624	25,442	Completed.
2. Metalling Hanamkonda-Narsampett road ..	1,11,900	70,225	In progress.
3. Constructing a road from Salvoy to Pasra ..	97,200	24,027	do
4. Constructing a branch road from Kothaguda Railway Station to join Yellandoo-Palwancha road ..	25,000	17,882	do
5. Constructing Madira-Bonakal road ..	1,31,500	34,516	do
6. Metalling Hyderabad-Masoola road ..	1,24,901	95,091	do
7. Constructing Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally road and branch to Chintalpally ..	1,28,138	49,999	do

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure	Remarks
5. Metalling Basar-Manoherial road 4th section ..	84,450	81,957	In progress.
9. Widening & metalling Basar-Manoherial road 3rd section ..	1,60,550	1,26,250	do
10. Constructing road from Gundaharoor to Utneor ..	3,84,000	85,040	do
11. Widening & metalling Basar-Manoherial road 4th section ..	81,550	18,985	do
12. Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur road 2nd section miles 36 to 53. ..	95,270	64,251	do
Metalling Hyderabad-Nagpur road 2nd section miles 54 to 55 ..	11,410		
13. Constructing Ghampoor-Narapoor road ..	1,41,720	1,42,770	Completed but not finalised.
14. Widening Gulbarga-Humna-bad road 1st section ..	1,55,850	1,46,121	do
15. do 2nd section ..	1,59,750	1,56,093	do
16. Constructing Gulbarga-Shorapur road 1st section ..	3,61,050	3,30,856	do
17. do 2nd section ..	2,76,500	2,73,394	do
18. do 3rd section ..	1,12,410	1,05,612	do
19. Constructing branch road to Gogi ..	49,153	42,495	Completed except sinking wells.
20. Soling & metalling Shorapur road ..	1,85,000	94,527	In progress.
21. Constructing Hyderabad-Yadgir road ..	1,45,670	99,751	Completed.
22. Constructing 5th section of Gundipett-Yadgir road ..	2,20,700	1,13,939	In progress.
23. Masonry works on Gundipett-Yadgir road 3rd section ..	45,570	16,159	do
24. Constructing Gulbarga-Alland road 1st section ..	2,66,753	2,66,365	Completed except sinking wells.
25. Constructing Alampur feeder road ..	84,644	81,513	Completed.
26. Major masonry works on Raichur-Lingsugur road ..	2,07,363	2,03,806	Completed but not finalised.
27. Metalling & minor masonry works on Raichur-Lingsugur road ..	6,87,965	6,87,936	Completed.
28. Metalling Gingera-Gangawathy road ..	1,55,781	1,55,582	do

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure	Remarks
29. Constructing Karatgi-Gangawathy road ..	2,65,790	2,57,426	Completed
30. Metalling Raichur-Manvi road ..	98,700	31,794	In progress.
31. Constructing major masonry works on Raichur-Manvi road ..	2,08,660	27,778	do
32. Constructing Diversion between miles 7 & 9 of existing Raichur-Deosagar road ..	38,550	19,977	do
33. Rermetalling portions of Deogoon-Lasur-Toka road ..	47,000	A 20,428	do
34. Constructing major masonry works on Parbhani-Jintoor road ..	89,400	A 64,532	do
35. Constructing Sailu-Jintoor road ..	5,00,000	A 60,197	do
36. Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Sholapur road ..	1,70,000	A 39,257	do
37. Constructing Georai-Manjlegoon road ..	3,19,000	A 39,999	do
38. Constructing a branch road from mile 27 of Bhir-Ahmednagar road to Patoda road ..	47,910	A 14,997	do
39. Improvements to Hyderabad-Osmansagar road ..	33,000	29,251	Completed.

Note.—“A” denotes expenditure during 1345 Fasli only.

Bridges.

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure	Remarks
1. Bridges on Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road ..	31,950	31,935	Completed.
2. Constructing causeway across Kinnersani Vagu ..	85,414	85,906	do
3. Constructing Bridges on Hyderabad-Hanamkonda road ..	56,050	54,807	do
4. Constructing Mohidimada causeway on Kareemnagar-Siddipet road ..	31,486	31,443	do
5. Constructing Bridge across Dongapally Vagu ..	29,068	28,152	do

Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure	Remarks
6. Constructing Bridge across Domhanda Vagu ..	30,508	20,487	Completed.
7. Constructing Bridge across Pedda Vagu ..	71,705	70,602	do
8. Constructing Bridge across Nariapoor Vagu ..	31,585	30,787	do
9. Rebuilding Thariapett Bridge	34,000	35,726	Completed but not finalised.
10. Constructing a causeway across Bunderpally Vagu on Jadeherla-Krishna road	58,500	58,550	Completed.
11. Reconstructing the Bridges and Diversion on Fardapur-Caves road ..	73,200	A 23,828	Bridge completed. Diversion work completed but not finalised.
12. Constructing causeway on Sivna river ..	70,360	A 35,254	In progress.
13. Constructing 3 major bridges Nos. 1, 3 & 5 on Chikal-thana-Shaghad road ..	40,230	A 16,042	do
14. Constructing 2 bridges on Aurangabad-Ajanta road	43,600	A 4,595	Completed but not finalised.
15. Constructing a high level causeway across Manjira at Sangam ..	1,32,000	A 64,974	In progress.
16. Constructing a bridge of 23 vents 20' by 20' across the Bensura river and a road connecting Bhir-Chowsala & Bhir-Jalna roads at Bhir	1,07,070	A 4,999	do
17. Constructing a causeway across the Manjira river at Kallam on Barsi-Mominabad road ..	58,500	A 2,000	do

Note.—“A” denotes expenditure during 1345 Fasli only.

SECTION II.

Railways.

Surveys :—A sum of B.G. Rs. 54,831 was spent during the year on surveys. The survey of Nander-Hadgaon alignment was completed. It was proposed to take a siding from Jankampet on the H.G.V. Railway to Bodhan 11 miles off for the proposed Sugar Factory there. The line was surveyed and construction commenced. To make the siding a paying concern, it is also proposed to carry passengers and other traffic.

New Construction :—As mentioned above, the Jankampet-Bodhan siding is under construction. So the mileage remained the same as in 1344 F., viz., 667 miles Broad Gauge and 623 miles Metre Gauge.

Finance :—During the year B.G. Rs. 24,03,658 were spent on Road Transport Services and B.G. Rs. 5,56,165 on Railway Capital Works thus bringing the capital cost of the Railway including Road Transport Services at the end of the year to B.G. Rs. 14,61,39,052. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,99,53,036 working expenses including B.G. Rs. 14,96,478, towards contribution for depreciation fund, to B.G. Rs. 1,11,95,956 leaving a net income of B.G. Rs. 87,57,080 as compared with B.G. Rs. 85,57,456 in the preceding year. This gives a return of 6 per cent. on the capital invested, as compared with last year's return of 6.1 per cent.

Motor Bus Service :—Two private companies held monopolies for 10 years to run bus services in many of the districts. Their monopolies expired at the tail-end of the year under report. Advantage was taken of this opportunity, and Railway Bus Services were introduced in their stead to ensure regular, cheap, comfortable and efficient services for the public. At the end of the year 197 passenger buses, 4 goods and parcel vehicles and three trailers were in operation. Including B.G. Rs. 24,03,658 spent during the year, the capital at charge at the end of the year was B.G. Rs. 40,21,299. The gross earnings of the service amounted to B.G. Rs. 14,94,638, as against B.G. Rs. 12,14,813 in the preceding year. As further expansions were made at the end of the year, it was expected that earnings of 1346 F. would be appreciable. The net earnings after setting aside B.G. Rs. 3,35,264 for depreciation amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,64,526.

Old Railway Shares :—At the end of 1345 F. Government continued to pay interest on 5 and 6 per cent. old State Railway shares of the face-value of O.S. Rs. 20,54,375 and O.S. Rs. 13,49,093-12-0 respectively.

General :—To stimulate traffic, and develop travel-mindedness among the public, excursions were arranged at reduced fares to places of archaeological and historical importance and to big reservoirs and dams constructed by the State. The Archaeological Department rendered assistance in conducting passengers to places of interest. During Easter vacation "Travel as you like" tickets at concession rates were also issued. These activities have been very much appreciated by the public who fully availed themselves of the opportunities offered.

SECTION III.

Postal Department.

The total postal employees at the end of 1345 F. numbered 2,316 while there were 832 post offices in all, covering a distance of 8,442 miles. The total postal articles delivered numbered 30,420,410 including 986,626 registered ones. 543,362 money orders of the value of Rs. 92,32,365-14-6 were issued for which Rs. 1,33,089-10 were received as commission. 76,607 V.P. articles of the value of Rs. 16,142-5-3 and 18,365 insured parcels and letters were received from the public. Ordinary stamps to the value of Rs. 5,93,145-3-10 and Government stamps costing Rs. 3,02,267-8 were sold. The savings bank balance amounted to Rs. 1,05,85,903-3-5. The rate of interest payable on all such accounts was reduced from 3 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Quinine worth Rs. 10,395-13-4 was sold to the public.

At the end of the previous year there were 819 post offices that could do money order work and 337 that could transact savings bank business. During the year under report 15 more were authorised and 2 were ordered to discontinue the former kind of work and one was authorised for the latter transaction. One post office was ordered to discontinue insurance work. Thus at the end of 1345 F. 832 post offices were authorised for money order work, 338 for insurance and 338 for savings bank. Eighteen new post offices were opened in various districts, of which 3 were sub-offices and 15 branch-offices, and 5 existing post offices were closed.

107 new post boxes were made available to the public while 27 existing ones were abolished. In almost every district on all main branches as also on such minor branch lines as have the advantage of good roads the conveyance of mails is effected by means of motor services. The benefits of the use of modern mechanical means of transport in expediting the delivery of mails are obvious and special attention is being paid to this side of work.

During the year under report 37,667,704 articles were issued and delivered as compared with 32,764,963 articles of the previous year. There was thus an increase of 4,902,741 in the total number of articles delivered. The articles issued and delivered include those received from British India and foreign countries on which no charges are made and which therefore do not contribute anything to the income of the Department. The total number of articles received from the British post offices by the post offices of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government was 5,717,395 as against 3,211,732 of last year which shows an increase of 2,505,663. The number of articles received in the dead letter office was 62,990 as against 64,048 in 1344 F.

18,365 insured letters and parcels as against 16,697 of the previous year were issued. The insurance fees received under this head amounted to Rs. 8,800 as compared with Rs. 8,388 in 1344 F. V.P. articles valued at Rs. 10,16,142-5-3 were issued which shows an increase of Rs. 2,936 on last year. 543,362 money orders of the total value of Rs. 92,32,365-14-6 were issued. Compared with figures for last year there was an increase of 74,251 articles and of Rs. 13,614-14-0 in the commission received. 11,783 new accounts were opened in the savings bank section and the total balance was Rs. 1,05,85,903-4-5 as compared with Rs. 97,79,105-14-1. There was thus an increase of Rs. 8,06,797-6-4.

The total income of the Department amounted to Rs. 10,70,300-15-8 which was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,095 which is a trivial difference. Besides, as the expenditure also was reduced from Rs. 9,88,049 to Rs. 8,93,423 there was a net saving of nearly a lakh which is a matter of satisfaction in view of general economic depression that affected almost all countries of the world.

SECTION IV.

Telephones.

The following is a statement of the number of lines Hyderabad City working on the system at the beginning and end of the year together with the number of lines which were added and disconnected during the year :—

	Ex- change lines	Exten- sion lines	Cal. Office	Service lines	Private lines
Connection on 1st Azoor 45 F. ..	792	355	1	3	..
Added during the year.	88	27	..	..	..
	880	382	1	3	..
Disconnected during the year ..	32	11	..	..	..
Connection on 1st Azoor 46 F. ..	848	371	1	3	..

This statement shows a net increase of 56 Exchange lines and 16 Extension lines compared with the increase of 13 Exchange lines and 36 Extensions in 1344 F.

The revenue of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,07,729-15-8 as against Rs. 1,97,635-1-6 in the previous year. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 10,094-14-2. The total expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,870-14-5 as against Rs. 2,00,686-7-1 in the year 1344 F. The Department on the whole worked profitably as the interest earned works up to 4.5 per cent. on the capital advanced.

The work of replacing the damaged underground Cables was completed by the middle of the year and the new Cables were brought into service. Since the new Cables were put into commission the service has considerably improved and there is general satisfaction. The instruments on subscribers premises were looked after with usual care and rigid watch was kept over the operating at the Switches. The total outlay at the end of the year under review came up to Rs. 13,29,913-12-2.

The Capital outlay on the Raichur installation to end of the year was Rs. 50,818-1-9. The number of Telephones decreased to 9 as against 106 originally estimated. The Capital outlay on the installation at Aurangabad and Jalna was Rs. 1,40,062-13-11. There were 39 and 35 subscribers at Aurangabad and Jalna respectively as against 73 and 70 originally estimated. The outlay on the Warangal installation was Rs. 2,71,150-11-0. There were 61 subscribers at Warangal and 13 subscribers at Bohngir, Alir and Jangoan Trunk Call Offices against 104 and 20 respectively as originally estimated. Owing to general depression in trade, it cannot be anticipated that there will be any improvement in the working of the District installations. As soon as trade conditions improve there is every likelihood of the increase in the number of Telephone and thus enhancement of the revenue.

SECTION V.

Civil Aviation.

Aviation in the State made steady progress under the able guidance of the Civil Aviation Board of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. Messrs. Tata Sons Air Mail Service operating on the Karachi-Hyderabad-Madras route regularly continued to use the Hakimpet landing ground. The Hyderabad State Aero Club was inaugurated in June 1936. Two De Havilland Tiger Moth aeroplanes and one spare engine were purchased for the Club, at a cost of B.G. Rs. 44,000. H.E.H.'s Government interested themselves financially in the Aeronautical, Centre of India, New Delhi, by the purchase of Founders Shares of the value of B. G. Rs. 50,000. It was also decided to nominate a limited number of candidates from the State for being trained at the Aeronautical Training Centre.

During the year under report the Aviation Board considered the question of enactment by Hyderabad State of legislation on the lines of British India legislation to give effect to the International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air. The drafting of Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Aero Club was also taken in hand.

Work on the Aerodrome at Begumpet and the construction of buildings connected with it was taken in hand.

Acquisition of an additional area of 20 acres at an approximate cost of O.S. Rs. 6,000 for the construction of quarters for the Pilot Instructor, Ground Engineer, etc., was agreed to by the Board and an expenditure aggregating Rs. 54,600 was approved for these quarters.

It was decided that the construction of a commercial Airport at Begumpet (Hyderabad) equipped for day and night landing of all classes of aircraft and provided with terminal facilities for passengers would be necessary for the development of Air Services between the Dominions and British India and also for the air traffic between the Capital and the important towns of the State. The State Architect was entrusted with the work of designing the Airport building and the construction of a temporary building for the use of the Club till such time as the main Airport building was completed. Possible sites for landing grounds in the districts were also surveyed.

A special committee consisting of the Hon'ble the Army Member as President and the Agent, N. S. Railway and Army Secretary as members was constituted to deal with urgent matters connected with the management of the Club and the Aerodrome, and the Agent as Executive Member of this Committee was vested, with the sanction of Government, with necessary financial and administrative powers.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health

SECTION I.

Sanitation and Public Health.

Executive authority regarding public health in the district towns and villages is in the hands of District Boards. The officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each board. Inspecting officers of the department have the privilege of addressing the District Boards on sanitary matters, but the Health Department's functions are purely advisory. In the larger towns there is of recent years considerable sanitary progress. Many of the district towns have been provided with a pure water supply and efficient surface drainage under the orders of the Water Board. All such schemes are only considered by the Board with the written opinion of the Director of Public Health. The provision of model markets, slaughter-houses and improving the conservancy in all the larger towns have produced marked improvement. In certain villages which have been selected, modern ideas of sanitation have been introduced and the co-operation of the people secured. Each such village becomes a stimulus and an example to other villages and there are signs that health consciousness is gradually awakening.

The new Health Scheme was sanctioned as an experiment temporarily for three years in 1343 F. The scheme was inaugurated from 1st Mehir 1343 F. After 26 months of regular and systematic work, the scheme has produced good results, and the progress made during this period is encouraging. Since the inception of the scheme there has been an appreciable reduction in the incidence of plague and small-pox. Trained Health Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are stationed at small towns in each district so that the infected villages receive prompt attention. District towns and villages appreciate the results of anti-plague and anti-malaria work now being gradually extended to many areas with excellent results. Special designs for markets, slaughter-

houses, wells, latrines and weekly bazaar platforms have been issued with the approval of Government. On these designs construction is taking place throughout the rural areas.

Careful consideration of past epidemics revealed quite definitely that there were in the Dominions certain epidemic areas where plague lingered throughout the year to break out into a virulent epidemic in the months of Sherewar and Mehir (July and August). These areas have received special attention which in the main consisted of an intensive anti-rat campaign. Such campaigns were carried out with very good results in the towns of Hanumkonda and Mahboobnagar, besides Sadasivpet, Kopbal Jagir, Koheer and Pargi taluqs.

Malaria surveys were carried out in a number of areas. Anti-malarial measures have been undertaken in several districts. It has been found that the conditions and causes underlying the prevalence of malaria differ in different areas and no one anti-malaria measure can be held to be suitable for all. In anti-malarial operations it does not seem necessary to abolish all breeding grounds of mosquitoes. Marked improvement follows when the more important breeding grounds have been discovered and controlled. The policy adopted everywhere is to enlist and train local labour and after a period which varies with the area concerned and the intelligence of the people, to hand over the operations to voluntary effort, the department only supplying the material necessary for the continuation of the campaign. Efforts continue to educate and encourage the public in the use of quinine which is available at all dispensaries and on sale at post offices and thanas. Permanent clearing of waterways is an important factor. Activities in this direction include sloping and draining of banks, clearing of hyacinth and water weeds and in suitable places stocking with larvæcidal fish. The river Moosi in Hyderabad has been entirely cleared of hyacinth by the Malaria Department and is now kept entirely free with very small, though constant effort.

The table below shows for the whole Dominions the recorded death-rate per mille of population from each of the chief causes of mortality during 1345 F. compared

Chief causes of
Mortality.

with 1344 F. (Deaths registered in the British Administered areas within the State limits are not included in these figures.)

Chief causes of Mortality	Death-rate per thousand of population for		Increase —	Decrease —
	1345 F.	1344 F.		
(a) Cholera ..	0.9	0.7	÷ 0.2	..
(b) Small-pox ..	0.3	1.3	..	— 1.0
(c) Plague ..	0.1	0.2	..	— 0.1
(d) Fevers ..	5.8	5.4	÷ 0.4	..
(e) Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	0.2	0.2	..	..
(f) Respiratory Diseases. ..	..	..	..	..
(g) Injuries ..	0.2	0.3	..	— 0.1
(h) All other causes ..	1.4	1.1	÷ 0.3	..
Total ..	8.9	9.2	÷ 0.9	— 1.2

It will be seen that there is an increase under 'Cholera' 'Fevers' and 'All other Causes.' An appreciable decrease occurred under 'Small-pox,' 'Plague' and 'injuries'. Cholera contributed 11,095 deaths against 8,622 reported in the previous year. Asifabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Osmanabad suffered severely with 2,395; 1,853; 1,172 and 1,130 deaths respectively. Mortality in the other districts varied from 750 in Bhir district to 58 in Mahbubnagar. There were 10 deaths in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. 86,654 inoculations against cholera were performed during the year. All known anti-cholera measures were adopted as rapidly as circumstances allowed. Wells of infected villages were "pinked" with excellent results. The use of copper sulphate in rivers and canals has proved an efficient anti-cholera measure. The procedure is to dissolve fixed quantities of copper sulphate in the stream above and below the infected village at the same time treating riverside collections of water with permanganate of potash. In many cases striking results were obtained.

There was a mild epidemic of small-pox during the year. In the Dominions the disease claimed 1,166 victims compared with 8,825 last year. Most of these cases occurred among unprotected children. Revaccination was encouraged. Asifabad and Karimnagar districts returned 213 and 138 deaths respectively. Mahbubnagar and Aurangabad

districts returned the lowest mortality figures, *viz.*, 25 and 16 respectively. The Vaccination Staff, on the whole, worked satisfactorily. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 355,556 against 440,453 last year.

Plague in 1345 F. was the continuation of the previous year's epidemic. The disease was raging in Osmanabad and Medak districts at the close of 1344 F. In 1345 F. 2,397 deaths were registered against 4,166 last year, a reduction of 42.4 per cent. Osmanabad suffered most as usual with 1,053 deaths. Reluctance among the people to accept inoculation is lessening. Ignorance has been in great part overcome by intensive propaganda. The spread of plague, as always, was due to the migration of people from infected areas carrying with them infected fleas in their bedding and clothing. The most careful examination has failed to show plague being carried by grain or merchandise. In view of the proverbial hospitality of the East and strong family connections it is extraordinarily difficult to stop this migration of people from infected areas. The Public Health Department have been given definite powers in this matter with regard to Hyderabad City ; and district officials are assisting the Public Health Department in village areas. Inoculation against plague is becoming steadily more popular. 201,425 people were inoculated during the year compared with 156,725 in the previous year. The rural areas in the districts cannot be free from plague until the villagers refuse to entertain friends and relatives from infected areas. There is considerable improvement in the ready evacuation of infected houses and the use of camps. Inoculation too is more readily accepted.

In most of the districts, fairs and festivals were permitted to be held only as "Local." The prevalence of a wide-spread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the dominions during the year fully justified the refusal to allow large congregations of people from wide areas. The District Health staff made the following arrangements :—

Preventive Measures and Health Propaganda.

1. Provision of a travelling dispensary at big fairs and free distribution of medicines.
2. Disinfection and cleaning up of sites and dharamsalas before and after festivals and regular watering of sites to lessen the dust.

3. Careful supervision of the sick and isolation of infectious cases.

4. Control of sale of articles of diet and confiscation of unwholesome eatables and their destruction.

5. Careful control of water-supply, disinfection of all wells and arrangements for distribution.

6. Lectures and talks on health subjects.

Propaganda activities in the State may be summarized as follows :—

(i) Education of the public by lectures in the elementary principles of sanitation including prevention of epidemic diseases.

(ii) Lantern lectures on plague, cholera, small-pox and general sanitation especially during fairs and festivals.

(iii) Giving special lectures to the village patels and patwaries.

(iv) Organising public health weeks and baby shows.

(v) Exhibiting charts, posters, models, and pictures showing the causes of disease and their spread.

(vi) Distribution of leaflets on health subjects in the local languages.

(vii) House to house talks.

The Osmania Child Welfare Centre at Darulshafa, The Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Infant Welfare Centre at Begum Bazaar and the Infant Welfare Centres. Child Welfare Centre in the Sultan Bazaars are available in Hyderabad City for maternity and child welfare work. These three Centres were financed as usual, by the Municipal Corporation and controlled by the Director, Medical and Public Health Department, assisted by a Ladies Committee. Considering the conspicuous success and the great popularity of the existing Centres the opening of a fourth Infant Welfare Centre, in or near the Kazi-pura locality of Hyderabad City, was recommended to the Municipal Corporation. Similar Infant Welfare Centres are to be opened in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Aurangabad; preliminary

arrangements were in progress during the year. The chief activities of the Infant Welfare Centres are :—

- (i) Ante-natal work.
- (ii) the training and supervision of the dais.
- (iii) provision of skilled assistance during and after confinement.
- (iv) domiciliary visiting.
- (v) teaching the art of mother craft.
- (vi) giving lantern lectures on domestic duties of women and maternity and child welfare.
- (vii) the supervision of the welfare of infants, toddlers, and children.
- (viii) providing simple home remedies for children suffering from minor ailments and encouraging the parents or those showing serious illness to take them to a practitioner or a hospital for proper treatment.

The preventive measures taken to deal with an outbreak or threatened outbreak of plague in
 Plague Dept. Hyderabad City fall under the following heads:—

- (1) Measures to prevent the transportation of infection from infected localities into non-infected localities.
- (2) Anti-plague inoculation of all people willing to do so.
- (3) Evacuation of the population of the infected areas into Government Health Camps.
- (4) Intensive anti-rat campaign in all threatened areas.
- (5) Complete disinfection of each house believed to be infected and all adjacent houses. Fumigation of all rat-holes in the infected house and in all the houses up to a radius of 200 yards. All rat-holes are closed after fumigation.
- (6) Treatment of plague patients in the Isolation Hospital as far as acceptable.

In addition, an intensive and persistent rat destruction campaign was carried on continuously throughout the year. These measures were successful in keeping the infection under control in face of repeated re-infection by imported cases in many localities. It is very interesting to note that in as many as 32 localities where timely information

of rat-falls was given by the public, the adoption of anti-plague measures by the Plague Department was completely successful in preventing the spread of disease to human beings.

Careful inspection and treatment of breeding grounds with special attention to wells and water-ways has produced very gratifying results. Malaria Dept. Out of 6,000 wells 1,313 have been permanently closed. The Municipality has been filling some of the larger public wells. It is hoped that funds will soon be available to extend the pipe lines and to complete the work of well closing only partially accomplished. In the meantime wells are regularly treated with larvæcides. The Malaria Department concerns itself chiefly with controlling breeding grounds of anopheline mosquitoes, but incidentally a partial attack is made on the breeding places of Culex mosquitoes also. The activities of the Malaria Department may be summarised as follows.

(1) Systematic use of larvicides. 'Malariol' a form of kerosene solution is used wherever possible and under favourable circumstances destroys both Culex and Anopheline larvæ. (2) 'Paris-Green' one to two per cent. in fine dry earth powder is used for drinking water wells, for tanks used for gardening purposes, in ornamental tanks containing gold fish and in all situations where 'Malariol' is not suitable. (3) Destruction of water hyacinth and other aquatic plants which shelter larvæ and interfere with efficient treatment. The river Musi, Musheerabad channel and other waterways have been completely kept clear of this pest. (4) Pools and collections of water likely to breed mosquitoes are connected up and where possible provided with an outfall into one of the permanent water-courses. Prickly pear, the clumps of which concealed many breeding places, has been completely eradicated from the town by inoculation with the larval form of the Cochineal insect. (5) The use of larvicidal fish has been tried but has proved of only limited value in Hyderabad. (6) Propaganda.—Public lectures with the aid of Magic Lantern slides are given regularly in the City and are well attended.

There was a decrease in the number of vaccinations performed during the year. This was chiefly due to a very mild epidemic of small-pox during the year of report compared with a virulent one last year. Not until the disease has had its

toll do the public realise the importance of vaccination. Even though vaccination is compulsory people do not realise that unprotected children are a source of danger to the community. Many out of sheer ignorance do not take the initiative to insist that their children should be fully protected, by timely vaccination. The number of vaccinations in rural areas was 3,23,943 primary with 8,566 revaccinations, a total of 3,32,509. Karimnagar held the first place with 28,150 and Warangal next with 26,556 operations. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 91,186 against 96,608 last year. The number of vaccinations in the Hyderabad Municipality was 23,047 consisting of 16,505 primary and 6,542 revaccinations. The corresponding figures for last year, where some small-pox cases were occurring in the city, were 24,840; 19,914; and 6,542 respectively. 7,361 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated against 6,477 last year. The rate of successful vaccinations per thousand of population was 61.7. Thirteen vaccinators were employed by the Hyderabad Municipality. As in previous year, Haj Pilgrims before proceeding from Hyderabad to Holy places of Pilgrimage were vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera at the Vaccine Depot. The number of certificates issued was 348 as against 608 last year.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

Attendance of patients in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries has increased enormously. The number of new patients treated during the year was 2,618,112 against 2,452,181 in the previous year, an increase of 165,931. The daily average of patients was 19,378 compared with 17,659 in the preceding year. 36,982 new in-patients were admitted in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries against 33,952 last year, and the daily average attendance of in-patients rose from 1,393.19 to 1,498.28. The result of treatment of those leaving the Hospitals was as follows:—

		1344 F.	1345 F.
Cured.	..	20,993	22,731
Relieved	..	5,265	5,753
Discharged otherwise	..	4,260	5,132

of abnormal labour against 2,950 and 858 respectively in 1344 Fasli. Besides these 1,558 labour cases (including 195 abnormal) were conducted outside the Hospitals. In addition 1,701 cases of labour were attended in Hyderabad City by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 3 Infant Welfare Centres. Sanction was accorded for the reorganisation of the Hyderabad Nursing Service as also for the appointment of a European Lady Superintendent for the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

During the year under report anti-rabic treatment was available at five centres in the Dominions. A sixth temporary anti-rabic centre was opened at Makthul in Mahbubnagar district, as an emergency measure, in the month of Mehir. The total number of new patients treated during the year was 963 against 926 last year. Of these 13 were contacts of Hydrophobia patients, seven being actually bitten by men.

The sanctioned number of beds for the Osmania Hospital is only 400, but the daily average number of in-patients remained 621.70 in spite of concerted efforts to keep down the numbers. Great strain was imposed on the Medical Staff and the Nursing Staff throughout the whole year. The practice of transferring chronic and incurable cases to other institutions and the majority of T.B. cases to the Lingampalli Hospital has been continued. It is expected that the creation of a separate Eye Hospital would relieve the constant strain on the outpatient and the in-patient departments.

PATIENTS TREATED.

	1341 F.	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.
Outpatient Dept. . .	2,90,337	3,50,916	4,20,257	4,00,941	4,23,552
Daily average . .	795.44	961.41	1,151.38	1,096.42	1,160.42
In-patient Dept.	1,55,394	1,65,562	1,87,441	2,28,460	2,26,358
Daily Average . .	425.73	453.59	513.51	621.08	621.70
Deaths . .	527	698	818	789	706
Deaths per 100.	5.45	7.02	6.92	5.94	4.98

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As usual, one-fourth of the deaths occurred in cases admitted in a moribund condition terminating fatally in less than forty-eight hours. In all 15,221 operations were performed during the year of which 3,413 were major and 11,808 minor operations. The total deaths in operated cases numbered 135.

Special Outpatient Department.

	Year	New patients	Old patients	Total
1. Eye Department	.. 1843 F. : 1844 F. :	14,938 13,220	19,809 18,732	34,747 31,952
2. Ear, Nose & Throat Dept.	.. 1843 F. : 1844 F. :	7,043 11,510	17,509 9,520	24,552 21,030
3. Skin & Venereal Dept.	.. 1843 F. : 1844 F. :	8,208 7,609	19,417 10,416	27,625 18,025
4. Dental Department	.. 1843 F. : 1844 F. :	6,579 6,323	3,054 2,424	9,633 8,767

The Maternity Department continued to be very popular. The number of patients was more than sufficient for the training of students and nurses. The number of maternity cases attended in 1845 F. was 1,073. Of these 756 were normal and 317 were abnormal.

All students of the Osmania Medical College attend the Clinical Training hospital for clinical work during the last of Medical Students three years of their course. The arrangements are under the orders of the Principal of the College. Besides routine clinical work, there is ample scope for instruction in the Special Departments. The Senior Staff also give special clinical demonstration and lectures on selected subjects. Post-graduates work is encouraged by posting every Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital for a year after he has spent some years in the districts. Clinical instruction, lectures and demonstrations are given daily by the Professors and Lecturers in all departments. The amount of clinical material is enormous giving the students every facility for acquiring practical experience.

The year has been one of importance in view of the fact that the Nursing Establishments of the various hospitals of Hyderabad City were amalgamated as "The Hyderabad Nursing Service." The training school of the Victoria Zenana Hospital was

abolished and the Osmania Hospital Training School provided with one additional stipendiary seat in each of the three years thus making the total of probationer nurses receiving stipends as eight instead of seven in each of the three years.

The daily average attendance of outpatients has increased from 207.64 to 234.10. The average daily attendance of in-patients has increased from 218.94 to 245.79. The result of treatment was as follows :—

	1344 F.	1345 F.
Cured	5,099	5,990
Relieved	243	256
Discharged otherwise ..	180	222
Died	132	131
Remaining under treatment ..	235	..

Out of 131 deaths 27 cases were brought to the Hospital in a moribund condition and died within 24 hours of admission. Death-rate has fallen from 2.24 to 1.91.

Total number of cases admitted for 1345 F. were as follows :—

1. Deliveries ..	2,663	including evacuations and abortions.
2. Ante-natal ..	288	
3. Post-natal ..	112	
Total ..	3,063	

The total number of operations performed during the year was 2,306 against 1,972 last year. Of these the Surgical and Gynæcological operations numbered 1,385 including 603 Major operations. Maternity operations numbered 921 ; of these 383 were Major and 538 Minor. The results of operations were as follows :—

	1344 F.	1345 F.
Cured	1,830	2,199
Relieved	37	59
Discharged otherwise ..	13	30
Died	42	33
Remained under treatment ..	50	35

The accommodation available is for 225 patients, (175 males and 50 females), but the daily average number of patients in the hospital during the year under report was 359, the maximum number reached being 375. The increase is partly due to the accumulation of chronic cases and partly to increased number of admissions into the institution every year. 166 patients—144 males and 22 females—were discharged during the year. Out of the total admission of 223 during this year 62 were discharged as cured. The percentage of cases cured to the total admission for the year is 27.8 as compared with 22.5 in 1344 F. The general health of the patients for most part of the year remained good excepting for 7 cases of Beri Beri which occurred during the last 2 months of the year. Prompt measures were taken with regard to diet and the patients recovered under careful treatment.

His Exalted Highness graciously approved of the recommendation made by the Hon'ble the Executive Council that a large proportion of the subscriptions raised in the Dominions to celebrate his Silver Jubilee should be used to provide the non-recurring expenditure of a T.B. Sanatorium to be constructed at the Anantagiri Hills. The Sanatorium is to provide accommodation in various classes of wards at Anantagiri for 120 selected cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment. The selection will be made under the special Tuberculosis Officer who will be in charge of all activities devised to combat the disease. At the Sanatorium will be provided all the amenities for modern treatment of Tuberculosis. The water supply is reported by the Public Works Department to be ample and the sanitation will be of the most modern type. Electric light and power will be installed, and roadways will be made dust-proof. Arrangements will be made for the provision of good milk and all articles of diet.

During the year a donation of Rs. 1,63,000 was received from His Late Majesty King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Funds which has been deposited in the Imperial Bank of India for T.B. relief work in Hyderabad. In the meantime Tuberculosis Clinic has been working at Bayroon Balda Dispensary, where patients are treated and receive advice on home treatment, how to regulate their lives and how to protect their relatives from infection. Suitable cases

are recommended to special institutions where home treatment is undesirable. A limited amount of accommodation for Tuberculosis cases of both sexes has been provided at the Osmania Hospital. Chronic and very infectious cases requiring institutional treatment are admitted to special open air wards in the Isolation Hospital. The latest forms of treatment are available in these institutions and good results have been achieved. The need of further development and the provision of a Sanatorium is urgent. The new Tuberculosis Hospital will be separated from the Isolation Hospital.

During the year, 903 new patients were admitted, compared with 764 last year, and 557 patients were discharged free of symptoms. The general policy maintained at Dichpalli since its foundation has been to admit after careful investigation such infective patients as are likely to respond to treatment. This policy fills every bed in the hospital and uses the resources of the institution to isolate the very infectious cases and to arrest the progress of the disease. An extensive building programme has been approved by the Advisory Committee and considerable progress has been made. Four new residential wards have been erected accommodation being provided for another 50 patients. A very fine extension of the Hospital for treating intercurrent disease was nearing completion and would accommodate 44 patients. These programmes were made possible by the liberal grant of Rs. 40,000 made by Government as also the allotment of B. G. Rs. 50,849 from the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

Leprosy Clinics :—Besides Dichpalli a good deal of Leprosy relief work is now done in the State. A special Leprosy clinic is conducted by the Department in Hyderabad City and leprosy cases are treated in district Hospitals and Dispensaries. Treatment is available at several Mission Hospitals, also in the Sultan Bazaar Leprosy Clinic and the Secunderabad Clinic under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

SECTION III.

Unani and Ayurvedic Department.

There were 29 dispensaries (10 Government and 19 aided) working during the year in which 1,364,768 patients were treated as compared with 1,347,955 in the previous year.

Unani and Ayurvedic
Dispensaries.

Of these 956,496 were treated at Government dispensaries and 325,468 in Unani Aided institutions. The number of patients that were treated at the aided institutions of other kinds stood at 82,804. An analysis of the total figures reveals that as many as 717,659 patients among those treated at Government dispensaries were old patients while new patients numbered 238,837. The daily average for both categories worked out at 2,620.

The Unani Medical School which trains students both through the medium of Persian as well as of Arabic continued to work satisfactorily. There were in all 50 students studying in the six classes (3 in Persian and 3 in Arabic). Twenty-four candidates appeared in the annual examination at which 13 or more than 50 per cent. were successful. Charity and Merit Scholarships were awarded to eleven students.

The most important feature of the year 1345 F., as far as the development of the above medical institutions is concerned, was the appointment by Government of a Special Committee of Experts from all parts of India representing Unani and Ayurvedic systems of thought. This Committee met in Hyderabad and examined the reorganization scheme submitted by the department. After careful deliberations the recommendations of the Committee were placed before Government.

SECTION IV.

Water Supply.

The expenditure on the construction of Water Works and Drainage Schemes in the year under report was Rs. 5,92,779-8-9 $\frac{2}{6}$ and on the Local Fund Works Rs. 5,711-9-8. The total expenditure in all was Rs. 5,98,491-2-5 $\frac{2}{6}$. The total expenditure on construction of Water Works and Drainage Schemes from the inception of the department is Rs. 43,78,916-4-10 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Warangal Water Works and Drainage Schemes were sanctioned during the year under report. The two Major Projects Raichur and Latur Water Works and Drainage Schemes, were practically completed by the end of 1344 F. During the year under report only Nander Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were in progress. Detailed schemes and Preliminary Reports amounting in value to

Rs. 23,37,890 were under consideration. The most notable feature of the year was the opening of Raichur Water Works by His Exalted Highness on 17th Amerdad 1345 F. who was pleased to honour the Purification Works and the Pumping Stations by his visit on 19th Amerdad 1345 F. During the year under report the Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Raichur and Gulbarga Water Works were controlled and maintained. The Nahr-i-Ambari which is the source of Water Supply for the town of Aurangabad was cleaned and repaired throughout. The Manvi town in Raichur District was given a filtered supply from an old existing tank at a cost of Rs. 12,253-0-3. The money for it was provided from the Jubilee Fund. The Nander Water Supply and Drainage Works were nearing completion.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for Jalna Water Works was Rs. 9,10,000, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,91,591 was spent up to the end of the year. The amount of sanctioned estimate for Aurangabad Water Supply scheme was Rs. 4,55,000. The scheme was proposed in two stages; the cost of the 1st stage was Rs. 3,48,000. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,38,176-2-11 was spent by the end of 1344 F. During the year under report a further sum of Rs. 13,132-6-8 was spent on the repairs and silt removal of Nahr-i-Ambari. The booked expenditure till the end of 1344 F. on the Latur Water Supply Scheme was Rs. 7,42,803-8-3½, this includes the credit due to Tools and Plant. In this year the total expenditure was Rs. 5,702-1-0, but a credit of Rs. 15,430-5-1 was given to the Tools and Plant Head so that the total net expenditure on the scheme till the end of 1345 F. was Rs. 7,33,075-4-2½. The sanctioned amount on Latur Drainage scheme was Rs. 1,45,000 while the expenditure in 1345 F. was Rs. 4,717-9-6 and the total expenditure on the works was Rs. 1,44,031-8-2½. The work is complete in all its details and it is in perfect working order.

Started with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,00,000, the work on Raichur Water Supply scheme was completed in 1344 F., and was brought into operation in the month of Khurdad. The total net expenditure booked in 1345 F. was Rs. 44,995-3-8, the total expenditure by the end of the year being Rs. 11,44,232-3-0 2/6. The sanctioned grant for Raichur Drainage was Rs. 1,75,000. Practically the whole work was completed in 1344 F. Amount of

expenditure in 1345 F. was Rs. 15,975-6-3 and the total expenditure by the end of 1345 F. was Rs. 1,63,796-13-10 4 6.

As regards Nander Water Supply the work was sanctioned in 1344 F., and an expenditure of Rs. 8,645-1-1 was incurred in the same year.

It is essential to note that two important deviations have been made from the sanctioned estimate. In the report submitted by the department along with the Project Estimate for sanction, suggestions were made that electric power would be utilised if available, and that introduction of Pressure Mechanical Filters would be considered to supply the town with filtered water of standard purity. Both these suggestions have been given effect to, in the actual construction. By a careful design of Infiltration Gallery and Pump Tower and the adoption of pumps with electric motors a sum of Rs. 61,000 was saved from the provisions for Gallery, Head-Well and Pumping Plant. Similarly from the Rising Main, due to lower rates of pipes, a sum of Rs. 51,000 was saved. Both these were utilised in introducing the Pressure Mechanical Filters of the most up-to-date design. By this innovation, water practically of cent. per cent. purity will be supplied to the town. The town of Nander is notorious for bad foundations. All the structures are founded on very carefully designed reinforced concrete rafts and these have stood the tests expected of them. The Filters, the Elevated Tank, the Superintendent's Office and Staff Quarters are located within the Fort under a predetermined layout and represent a beauty spot within the town. The expenditure on the works during the year under report was Rs. 4,42,373-2-4 2/6 and the total expenditure booked till the end of Aban 1345 F. was Rs. 4,51,018-3-5 2/6.

The sanctioned amount for Nander Drainage was Rs. 95,000. The sections that have been adopted for drains in Nander are of the same design as those adopted at Latur and Raichur. By experience these were found to be both cheap and efficient and hence these had been adopted. As usual improvements to gullies, and resurfacing of roads after proper formation, has been carried out. Experimental Flush Latrines have been constructed as in the case of Latur and Raichur. The total amount of expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 61,249-5-2. No amount was spent in 1344 F. About 70 per cent. of the work was completed.

The Warangal Water Works and Drainage Schemes were ordered to be started. The staff was shifted and the preliminaries were under progress to start the work. The total expenditure incurred at the end of 1345 F. on Warangal Water Works was Rs. 15,921-3-1. The tenders for drainage work were called for to settle the contracts.

Manvi is a Taluk Headquarters in Raichur district with a population of 4,000. There is one tank which supplies the drinking water to the whole town. It is generally contaminated and hence there is always trouble in the town of water-borne diseases. Hence a scheme was proposed in two stages. (1) To construct settling tanks and slow sand filters, and supply water at a point near the town through stand-posts. (2) To supplement the catchment area of the tank by diverting the other valleys, since the present catchment area is very small. The former was completed out of funds provided by the District Board from the Silver Jubilee collections. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,253-0-3.

All the works concerned with the Local Fund Grant of Rs. 75,000 were finished by the end of 1344 F. An amount of Rs. 5,712-7-0 was booked against the work done in 1344 F. in the year under report. The whole town has been provided with dust proof and metal roads along with sanitary latrines. The completion of this work has given the town a neat appearance.

During the year under report the Nander Water Works and Drainage Schemes were in progress. Funds were not provided for commencing Warangal Water Works in the beginning of the year. Hence percentage of expenditure on establishment remained high as in 1344 F. But advantage was taken of the spare staff and considerable progress was made in detailed investigations and preparation of preliminary reports on some towns. During the year a beginning was made with preparing and constructing Water Supply Schemes for small towns. It is hoped that this activity of the department will expand to such lengths as to cover every important village for the supply of pure water, which is the primary necessity of human life. By the end of 1345 F. the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes of Jalna, Aurangabad, Raichur and Latur towns were functioning successfully and to the entire satisfaction of those for whom these works were carried out. Even to a casual observer, the benefits are

self-evident. Not only is the aspect of these towns entirely changed but the financial and administrative results obtained from these works are also a source of satisfaction.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,35,187 including that of Flood Remedial Works, as under :—

	Rs
Establishment	69,291
Works ordinary including Tools and Plant and suspense heads	2,91,229
Remodelling Scheme	1,63,953
Flood Remedial Works	10,714
Total ..	5,35,187

The receipts on account of revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,98,935.

The following important works costing over Rs. 10,000 were in progress during the year :—

	Rs.
1. Constructing road boxes on cement roads—Estimate	56,185
2. Water supply to City Improvement Board area at Malakpett—Estimate	38,100
3. Improving distribution system on proposed Chenchalguda H.L. Zone—Estimate	14,600
4. Providing pumping station and elevated tank for proposed Chenchalguda H. L. Zone. Estimate	15,000
5. Water supply to 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry. Estimate	1,20,000

In the scheme of remodelling Hyderabad Water Works the following works were completed :—

1. Reservoirs.
2. Pipe distribution in Amalapur low level Zone.
3. Rearranging Distribution System in Asafnagar, Banjara and Red Hills H. L. Zones.

4. Laying distribution system in Banjara H. L. Zone, 2nd stage
5. 3" main in Ameerpett Locality.
6. Extension of mains in Asafnagar H. L. Zone.
7. 3" main for Water Supply to the Locality to the eastern side of African Cavalry Guards.
8. 4" Subsidiary main along the Somajiguda road.

During the year, 699 new pipe connections were given, of which 41 were metered and 658 unmetered. The total number of house connections on record is 15,253 as against 14,554 of the previous year. Of these 367 were metered and the remaining 14,886 unmetered. Owing to the shortage of water, permission for private pipe connections was restricted during the year.

The number of Surface Hydrants at the end of the year under report for Fire and Municipal Service was 247.

The following is the number of Stand Posts in the city :—

1. 140 Automatic C. I. Stand Posts.
2. 558 Bib-cock Stand Posts. C. I.
3. 7 Shower Stand Posts.
4. 11 Cattle Troughs.

SECTION V.

Drainage.

The year 1345 F. is the second year of the fourth triennium since the Drainage Department was formed in 1335 F. The grant allotted to the department was Rs. 5,00,000 for the year 1345 F. for original works and maintenance and it was allocated as noted below :—

	Rs.
1. Drainage works (original) construction of sewers including establishment ..	3,00,000
2. Maintenance of Drainage works (including establishment) ..	1,65,000
3. Audit and pension contribution ..	35,000
Total ..	<u>5,00,000</u>

As against this grant, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,32,343. The grants allotted for Drainage works from the year 1335 F. and the expenditures incurred against them till the end of 1345 F. amounted to Rs. 1,02,96,660 and Rs. 97,07,491 respectively. The expenditure of Rs. 97,07,491 on Drainage works, was distributed under Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, as shown below.

	Rs.
1. Works including stock materials, miscellaneous advances, etc. ..	82,20,297
2. Establishment including pension and audit contribution, etc. ..	11,12,695
3. Tools and Plant ..	3,74,499
Total ..	<u>97,07,491</u>

Various important items in Disposal Works were carried out during the year. The Purification Plant worked satisfactorily. The first and second series of Grit chambers and Preliminary Tanks were in operation throughout the year with the Central Sceptic Tank. Though the Central Sceptic Tank has been in operation for more than four years continuously, it is still working quite satisfactorily. The flow through the above tanks steadily increased during the rainy and cold seasons of the year to 255,000 gallons per hour while during the hot months, it fell to 125,000 gallons per hour. The total quantity of grit brought down and removed from Disposal works in the year 1345 F. was 5,955 C.ft. which works out to 1 in 44,081 parts on the quantity of 262.48 M.C.ft. of sewage passed through the Purification Plant against 6,232 C.ft. of grit removed in 1344 F. which worked out to 1 in 39,522 parts on the quantity of 246.31 M.C.ft. of sewage dealt with in 1344 F.

Samples of sewage obtained from various stages of Purification are analysed chemically once a week at the Laboratory attached to the Disposal Works. The results of these analyses show that the sewage is still slightly weaker than the sewage of other Provincial Indian cities ; and with the increase of House connections, Public Flushing latrines and pail dumping latrines, the strength of sewage will increase gradually and come to average strength. These analyses also show that the tanks are working with a high sedimentation efficiency of 80 to 90 per cent. and a purification efficiency of albuminoid reduction and oxygen absorption of 50 to 60 per cent.

The total area under the command of the effluent irrigation channel is 1,385 acres of which 1,103 acres are irrigable and the remaining 282 acres are elevated and waste lands. In the annual season 1344 F. to 1345 F. 1,275 acres of the above irrigable area were taken up by the ryots for cultivation during Abi and 1340 acres during Tabi (including 70 acres during Abi and 134 acres during Tabi of Peerzadiguda village) against 826 acres during Abi and 1,046 acres during Tabi in 1343 F. to 1344 F. The revenue realised from the cultivation of Abi and Tabi crops of 2,615 acres was Rs. 23,816-1-7 which works out to an average of Rs. 9-1-9 per acre of each crop.

When the effluent is not required for cultivation, it is mixed as usual at the Purification Plant with the fresh water from the Uppal channel and allowed to flow into the Nallacheroo Tank where after considerable dilution and aeration it is allowed to run into the river Musi at a point about 12 miles from the city. The effluent is thus disposed of most economically and innocuously when not required for cultivation.

The Musi Syphon worked satisfactorily during the year, the discharge increasing steadily on an average from 25,000 to 80,000 gallons per hour against 34,000 to 70,000 gallons per hour in 1344 F. The total quantity of sewage that passed through the Syphon during the year was 444.43 million gallons or 71.10 M.C.ft. and the quantity of silt removed from the inlet and outlet manholes was 156 C.ft. against 473.92 million gallons or 75.82 M.C.ft. of sewage and 87.75 C.ft. of silt removed in 1344 F. The Lingampalli Syphon on the Outfall Sewer also worked satisfactorily. The discharge decreased gradually to 125,000 gallons per hour in hot weather and increased steadily to 255,000 gallons per hour in rainy and cold seasons against the maximum of 275,000 gallons per hour in 1344 F.

All the main important branch sewers as sanctioned in the estimate have been completed.
 District Sewers. Only sub-branch sewers are being constructed wherever required on requisitions received from houseowners for connecting their houses with the public sewers. The total length of sub-branch sewers laid during the year 1345 F. was 24,713 ft. or nearly 4.68 miles and the number of manholes constructed was 181. The total length of sewers completed in all districts

to end of 1345 F. is 136.2 miles and the number of man-holes constructed is 4,462.

Two public flushing latrines, 7 pail dumping latrines and 3 urinals were constructed on requisition from the Municipality. The total number constructed to end of 1345 F. are 62 public flushing latrines, 63 pail dumping latrines and 45 urinals. Out of these, 50 public flushing latrines and 50 pail dumping latrines were constructed out of the Funds of the Drainage Department and the balance from funds placed at the disposal of this department by the Municipality.

All the districts have been declared open for house connection. The public have realised the advantages of the Drainage system and are coming forward readily with applications for house connections. 386 applications were received during the year and out of these 274 houses have been connected to the Drainage System. This includes 205 connections given to the City Improvement Board quarters. The total number of houses connected to the Sewerage System is 1,218 to end of 1345 F.

The total quantity of silt, etc., removed from the System was 45,197 C.ft. in 1344 F. and 16,619 C.ft. in 1345 F. which work out to 1 in 5,450 parts on the quantity of 246.31 M.C.ft. sewage passed to Disposal Works in 1344 F. against 1 in 15,793 parts on the quantity of 262.48 M.C.ft. of sewage passed in 1345 F.

Out of the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned for Drainage Works in 1345 F., a sum of Rs. 1,65,000 (one lakh for works and Rs. 65,000 for establishment) was appropriated for maintenance of Drainage works completed including the cost of running the Demonstration Sewage Farm. The expenditure against this amount was Rs. 1,64,765. The total expenditure on Drainage original works to end of 1344 F. was Rs. 80,15,587 and the charges for maintaining them during the year 1335 F. was Rs. 1,64,765.

The total length of cement concrete roads completed up to end of 1344 F. and maintained during the period under review is 27.60 miles. Out of these, 17.37 miles of roads have moorum berms, 8.97 miles have lime cement concrete berms with tar painting on top and 1.26 miles have water bound macadam with tar painting on top. The moorum edges of 17.37 miles of cement concrete roads were maintained by doing

patchwork wherever necessary twice a year. In addition to this, resurfacing of moorum berms in some of the important or badly worn roads was taken up at the end of the year and completed in Azur 1346 F. The tar painting to lime concrete berms was continued.

Various experiments were carried out for painting lime concrete berms, before finally adopting simple painting with hot tar generally at the rate of 10 sq. yards per gallon, and covering with sand and hand rolling for each coat.

SECTION VI.

Hyderabad City Improvement.

The amount available during the year 1345 F. was Rs. 22,16,039-14-3 and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 13,25,778-5-7 leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 8,90,261-8-8, out of which Rs. 4,97,480-0-0 remain to the credit of City Improvement Board, Rs. 3,73,958-2-6 as unspent balance of outside works and Rs. 18,823-5-8 remain to the credit of Silver Jubilee works.

The total grant allotted during 24 years amounts to Rs. 2,05,03,466. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 1,95,30,230 was incurred as per following heads:— (1) River Improvement Rs. 7,44,081, (2) Slum Clearance Rs. 58,82,306, (3) Drainage Rs. 8,45,926, (4) Acquisition and development of open lands Rs. 1,27,744, (5) Housing Schemes Rs. 30,06,070, (6) Pathergatti Scheme Rs. 10,77,701 (7) Bus Road Schemes Rs. 24,74,963, (8) Muazzam Jahi Market Rs. 3,08,227, (9) Miscellaneous Works Rs. 11,02,845 (10) Government Gardens Rs. 1,08,179, and (11) Establishment, Tools and Plant and Maintenance Rs. 38,52,188.

The Red Hill Scheme consisted of developing lands around the Red Hills and was started in
 Slum clearance. in 1334 F. The works of acquisition and construction were completed and the land was sold, a major portion having been purchased by the District Police for constructing Police Barracks. During the year under report the Police Department relinquished the land, hence the scheme was again taken up. Out of the land taken back, one portion to the east of the main road was auctioned and the other portion was proposed to be sold after constructing accommodation roads. There was a profit of Rs. 35,658 on the scheme at the end of 1344 F.

During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 1,68,760 was incurred towards the refund made to the Police Department and a sum of Rs. 1,33,299 was realised by the sale of the portion above referred to. The net expenditure during the year under report therefore was Rs. 35,461.

A major portion of the Khairatabad scheme was completed and the remaining work was in progress.

The Noorul Umra Bazaar slum clearance scheme consisted of opening up of a thickly populated area of 82 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,30,000. The work was being pushed on. The expenditure to the end of 1344 F. was Rs. 4,70,825 on compensation and Rs. 41,038 on works. A further sum of Rs. 28,578 was spent on compensation and Rs. 21,208 on construction, and there was a recovery of Rs. 22,762 by the sale of lands. The total net expenditure to the end of 1345 F. therefore, was Rs. 4,77,607 on compensation, and Rs. 61,280 on construction.

Good progress was made in constructing roads, laying out plots and auctioning them in connection with the Feelkhana Scheme. This resulted in brightening up the locality as new pucca buildings were constructed. The total expenditure on compensation and work for the year under review was Rs. 60,271 making up a total of Rs. 7,95,863 up-to-date. Income from the sale of plots measuring 11,738.87 sq. yards was Rs. 1,31,326 fetching an average rate of Rs. 11 per sq. yd. as against Rs. 2 per sq. yd. that was expected to be realised whilst drawing up the original estimate. The cost of acquisition of houses so far acquired has however worked out to Rs. 50,197 against Rs. 10,500 provided in the scheme.

Slum clearance of Baila locality, which is situated to the south-east of the city area, was started in 1344 F. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 75,000. An expenditure of Rs. 1,11,655 was incurred on acquisition of houses by the end of 1344 Fasli and a further amount of Rs. 17,445 was incurred in 1345 Fasli. An expenditure of Rs. 2,501 was incurred in 1345 Fasli in cutting ground for roads.

In addition to the two schemes of Bus Roads from Hussain Sagar Tank to Afzal Ganj Gate and from the Hyderabad Broad Gauge Station to the Metre Gauge Station and the roads that are being constructed under slum clearance schemes, a number of improvements were

Constructing &
improving traffic
Roads.

done to the existing roads and some new roads were constructed. The road at Mallapally will give a short cut from Nampally to Golkonda and will connect Habib-nagar Road with Mohd. Husain Dargah Road at Asafnagar. The work was started in 1344 F. The expenditure up to the end of 1345 F. amounts to Rs. 6,512.

The proposed road from Begum Bazaar Chowraha to Musallam Jung Bridge will provide a direct road from Muozzamjahi Market to Mussallam Jung Bridge and thence to the city. By opening up of this road a great portion of the traffic from Chaderghat area to the city which was passing over Afzal Ganj Bridge will be diverted to Mussallam Jung Bridge thereby relieving traffic congestion. The majority of the houses are acquired. The expenditure up to the end of 1345 F. was Rs. 90,450 against sanction of Rs. 86,500.

The construction work of shops on the western section in the rear of the Mosque was taken up in continuation of Pathergatty scheme. The expenditure incurred on the scheme up to the end of 1345 F. is Rs. 10,77,702. The Mahboob Ganj scheme is intended for improving one of the existing granaries of the city. The gross amount of sanction is Rs. 4,38,000 and after recovery by the sale of lands the net cost is estimated at Rs. 63,000. About one-third of the area has been developed. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rs. 6,483. Receipts by sale of land amounts to Rs. 10,071. The total net expenditure up to the end of 1345 Fasli comes to Rs. 24,672.

No Model Houses were constructed during the year under report. A sum of rupees one lakh
 Housing Scheme. was allotted for giving drainage connections and for providing wash-down latrines to the houses already constructed. Out of 2,485 houses in 12 localities put up at a cost of Rs. 29,98,975, drainage connections were given to 325 houses in two localities, viz., Agapura and Mallapally. Expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of Model Houses was Rs. 32,350-13-6. The expenditure on rent collection establishment amounted to Rs. 10,386-7-4. The rents of the Model Houses assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,113-6-0. The previous arrears amounted to Rs. 39,574-15-7 bringing up the total of the amount to be recovered to Rs. 1,95,688-5-7. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,59,728-15-2. The arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,960-1-5 for the recovery of which endeavours are being made.

The site for an Aerodrome in Hyderabad situated at Begumpet in rear of the Jagirdars' College was selected. The whole site was levelled which necessitated blasting on a large scale. An Aeroclub building with one hangar was also constructed and the work was then handed over to the Railway Department. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,22,014. A sum of Rs. 2,53,910 was received from the Municipality for dust-proofing the road from the west gate of the Residency to Narayanguda called Hashmat Ganj Road and for widening and dust-proofing the road from the Residency Market to the Chaderghat Bridge. The Hashmat Ganj Road was re-graded and made dust-proof with a 3" shell-crete surface. The junction of four roads near the clock tower was widened for creating a traffic control circle. A 60 feet road has been laid from the junction to Kutbiguda lane and has been made dust-proof up to the north gate of the Residency by putting a 3 inches shell-crete surface. The acquisition work of the remaining portions was in progress. Total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1345 F. is Rs. 84,219. The work of constructing Cottage Industries Sales Depot was carried out for Commerce and Industries Department on an estimate of Rs. 36,700. The work was completed during the year under report.

The work of constructing Nabi Khana at Pathergatti was taken up and two separate estimates were sanctioned one of Rs. 10,000 for constructing the building and the other of Rs. 11,000 for covering the central courtyard. The work was completed during the year under report.

SECTION VII.

Local Fund Administration

Town Administration.—Excluding the City of Hyderabad which was administered by the Hyderabad Municipality there were 65 towns including municipalities in the Dominions with a population of 769,060 against 67 towns with a population of 785,954 last year where local taxes were in force. The reorganisation of the department continued. Government sanctioned the scale of the grade of all Local Fund employees and the technical staff was strengthened. Standard budgets prepared in consultation with the District Boards and Municipalities came into

force. Municipalities created in 7 big towns with non-official majorities were functioning during the year.

An annual grant of one lakh is made to the towns from Diwani out of which Rs. 50,000 are to meet the salaries of Sanitary Inspectors and Rs. 50,000 are given to smaller district headquarter towns. The total amount of grant from Diwani to towns in 1345 F. was Rs. 1,17,287. The extra amount is due to the fact that in Karimnagar and Jagthial towns, Diwani grants of 1342 F. were adjusted during the year under review. Government bears three-quarters of the capital cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage in the large towns for which a grant of 5 lakhs was made from Diwani as in the previous years. One-fourth of the cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage is met by the towns concerned. Government advances loans to the towns to meet this expenditure to be repaid in 28 instalments with interest. The amount of such loans sanctioned in 1345 F. amounted to Rs. 10,11,203 for Nander and Warangal. The expenditure on District Water Works and Drainage amounted to Rs. 6,98,399. The Drainage and Water Works of Nander estimated to cost Rs. 6,27,000 and Rs. 95,000 respectively were in progress. Warangal Water Works and Drainage schemes costing Rs. 13,42,000 and Rs. 3,90,000 respectively were sanctioned and the works were started.

The total income in towns including the grants increased from Rs. 13,26,199 to Rs. 17,24,695 in 1345 F. as detailed below :—

	1344 F.	1345 F.
1. Income from local taxes ..	8,84,915	9,77,120
2. From other local sources ..	2,08,401	4,54,353
3. Grants from General Local Funds	1,16,188	1,54,303
4. Grants from Diwani ..	94,274	1,17,287
5. Loans	22,421	21,632

Excluding the last three items, *i.e.*, grants and loans, the actual income from taxes and other sources increased from Rs. 10,93,316 in 1344 F. to Rs. 14,31,473, being an increase of Rs. 3,38,157 or 30.9 per cent. The average incidence of income from taxation in the Dominions was

Re. 1-4-0 per head of population as compared to Re. 1-2-0 in 1344 F. In 24 towns the incidence was above a rupee and in 11 towns below one rupee and above 12 annas, while in the remaining 30 towns it was below 12 annas.

Out of the total current demand of Rs. 14,82,851, Rs. 13,60,968, *i.e.*, 91.4 per cent. were collected compared to 90 per cent. in 1344 F. The amount of arrears to be collected was Rs. 4,46,949, out of which Rs. 70,505, *i.e.*, 15.8 per cent. were collected in 1345 F. and Rs. 46,817 were written off leaving Rs. 3,29,627 yet to be collected of the previous year. The total outstanding balance at the end of the year including current arrears was Rs. 4,51,510.

Excluding deposits and loans the total expenditure increased from Rs. 12,92,723 in 1344 F. to Rs. 14,03,552 as detailed below resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,10,829.

Particulars	1344 F.	1345 F.
1. General administration and collection charges	59,895	88,025
2. Roads . ..	2,83,308	1,88,894
3. Construction of drains ..	24,459	21,902
4. Buildings	1,66,576	1,94,137
5. Water-supply	1,17,279	2,30,688
6. Markets and slaughter-houses .	21,035	34,188
7. Gardens	11,485	13,948
8. Lighting	1,44,470	1,71,645
9. Conservancy	3,79,504	3,86,802
10. Miscellaneous	84,712	73,323
Total ..	12,92,723	14,03,552

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 14,23,695.

Administration of General Local Funds.—The total income during the year was Rs. 15,25,651 as compared to Rs. 14,60,940 in 1344 F.

The total expenditure as detailed below was Rs. 14,51,031 as compared to Rs. 14,81,885 in 1344 F.:—

Particulars	1344 F.	1345 F.
1. Collection charges	62,630	67,327
2. Administration charges	3,80,351	4,08,850
3. Roads	3,46,487	2,12,854
4. Buildings	1,90,960	1,97,008
5. Water-supply	1,09,618	68,993
6. Conservancy	95,511	11,04,485
7. Contribution	1,37,449	1,73,737
8. Loans	25,981	82,971
9. Miscellaneous	1,38,148	1,19,856
Total ..	14,81,885	25,26,031

The total closing balance was Rs. 79,10,455 as compared to Rs. 78,28,587 in 1344 F. showing an increase of Rs. 81,868.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Osmania University.

The total number of students in all the Faculties of the University at the end of the year was 1,806, as against 1,379 of the preceding year. This figure includes the enrolment of the two College classes of the Intermediate Colleges affiliated to the University. The number of students in the Medical College increased from 85 to 102. The above figures do not include the students in the Subordinate Engineering Classes of the Engineering College, and the Teachers' Certificate and Teachers' Diploma Classes in the Faculty of Education. The enrolment in the Women's College shows an increase of 11 (44 as against 33 last year). Not only has the strength of the various colleges increased during the year but there has been a corresponding expansion in the activities both curricular and extra-curricular. Particular emphasis was laid on the encouragement of research both among the students and the staff, who took part in almost all the British Indian conferences and some foreign gatherings and read original papers. Valuable data was also collected by advanced students and works of literary and scientific value prepared. Further, the University tried to disseminate knowledge among the outside public by means of vacation lectures on different subjects, and succeeded in awakening public interest through popular extension lectures.

At the end of the year under report, the total number of students residing in the Hostels was 367, as against 279 last year. The second New Hostel was completed and handed over to the University. The report of the Medical Officer shows that the hygienic conditions of the Hostel were entirely satisfactory. The Hostel dispensary has been reorganised. Medical help is now available day and night. A separate

The Residential
Life of the Univer-
sity.

sick room has been provided. At the invitation of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor a number of students have volunteered their services to aid their sick fellow-boarders. The University Training Corps which consists largely of residents of the Hostels are at present housed in the Hostel.

Work on the construction of the Arts College was going on apace, and the first floor was nearing completion. A temporary shed for cars which was sanctioned last year was completed and handed over to the University. The work on gardens and avenue plantations has been completed. The gardens have been handed over to the University authorities, and are now being maintained by the University. The passage between the Zoology and Botany Departments has, after necessary alterations, been converted into a Zoological Museum. Necessary alterations have also been made in some rooms of the Arts block, which were too small or too dark for lecture-room purposes. Proposals for the construction of a Gardening Stores Room, and sheds for the malis and the chawkidars were before the Buildings Committee. Two cycle-sheds were completed and handed over to the University during the year. The construction of residential quarters for members of the staff is likely to be taken up in the near future.

The proposals for the formation of the University Training Corps took shape during the year, and a beginning was made with the formation of two platoons, consisting of 38 cadets each. The Army Headquarters have placed at the disposal of the University the services of two Army Instructors and have also lent 70 rifles for Musketry training. The cadets are trained according to a weekly programme of training drafted in advance. The response from the students wishing to join the Corps has been very encouraging.

The University Dispensary has been reorganised and now consists of a consultation room, a compounding room, and two rooms for in-door patients. The Medical Officer regularly inspected the Hostels, the Servants' quarters and the University area from time to time, and made suggestions in regard to the safeguarding of the hygienic conditions of the University. The Sports Committee which was set up last year, with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman, continued to co-ordinate all activities relating to the games and sports of the University. The

University
Buildings.

Military training.

Health, Physical
training & Games.

following games were regularly played during the year : Cricket, Hockey, Football, Tennis, Basket-ball, Volley-ball. Badminton. Cricket is fast becoming popular, and there were as many as 70 students practising daily at the nets.

The students, generally speaking, took a much greater interest in the activities of the Union and Magazine. during the year under report than ever before. This has been made possible by the development of corporate life in the Hostels. With the completion of the permanent Engineering College Workshop, it will be possible to place the temporary workshop at the disposal of the Union, which will thus have self-contained quarters of its own, complete in all respects with a debating hall, common room, dining room, and rooms for the Committee and the in-door games. The University College Magazine continued as before, and in spite of some handicaps it was possible to bring out two double numbers of this journal.

In addition to the departmental societies, a number of Extra-Curricular Societies have been established and Circles activities. formed to broaden the outlook of the students and create general intellectual activity in the University. Thus the Literary Circle was started towards the end of the year, with a view to foster a spirit of research and inquiry among the students. The chief feature of the Circle is the emphasis which is laid on work of an intensive intellectual type, demanding hard work and profound study of original sources. The Circle meets once a month to listen to the subjects prepared by its members and to discuss them. The Circle met twice during the year. Another Circle for the promotion of the study of Vernaculars and Sanskrit has been established with a view to foster a spirit of inquiry and independent thought in the study of the vernaculars of the State, such as Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Sanskrit. This Circle meets once a month and papers are read and discussed. Special classes have been started in French, German, Arabic and Sanskrit for the benefit of the members of the University and those members of the general public who are precluded from availing themselves of the opportunities of learning languages owing to exigencies of their occupations. These classes are conducted once a week after the regulation hours. The Competitive Examination Board was set up early in the year under report to help with information and advice such of the students as were anxious to appear at any

of the All-India Competitive Examinations, such as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, etc.

There were 32 students reading in the Faculty as against 23 last year. The research work Faculty of Theo- started last year was continued this year. logy. The examination results during the year under report were satisfactory. Fresh admissions were encouraging, and the M.A. classes in all the four subjects continued to work.

There were 822 students under instruction in the Faculty of Arts. Department of English as against 704 last year. New admissions to the Third Year class, where the number had gone up to 193 from 110 last year accounts for most of the increase. The number of students in the Department of Philosophy was 34. At the B.A. examination the results were 100 per cent. A student of the department was awarded the first prize for general proficiency for standing first in the Intermediate examination of the University.

The total number of students under instruction in the Department of History during the year was 296. The percentage of passes in the department works out at 86 per cent., 90 per cent., 100 per cent., 100 per cent. in the Intermediate, B.A., M.A., (Previous) and M.A. (Final) classes respectively. The Bazme-e-Tarikh continued to function successfully during the year.

The total number of students under instruction in the Economics and Sociology Department was 284. The Economics Society has had a successful year. Some very encouraging research work was done by its members, one of whom completed his "Enquiry into the Economic Conditions of Mauza Panta (Nizamabad District)." Similar enquiries into the economic conditions of some other villages were being carried on by three students of the department. The total number of students in the Arabic, Persian and Urdu Departments were 30, 56 and 79 respectively. The examination results were uniformly satisfactory. Similarly the Sanskrit, Telugu Marathi and Kanarese Departments produced commendable results. The number of students under instruction in these departments were 36, 10, 27 and 9 respectively.

The results of the Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. examinations in Mathematics were satisfactory. One student of the department topped the list of successful candidates in the last B.A. examination, and was awarded a Merit Scholarship for the study of Mathematics in M.A. The tutorial classes started last year were continued with very satisfactory results. The total number of students under instruction in the Physics Department at the end of the year was 327. Out of the 98 candidates that appeared for various examinations 79 were declared successful. The number of students in the Chemistry Department during the year was 409, as against 340 last year. There is also a Research Scholar attached to the department. Of the 129 students that appeared in the different examinations 110 passed. The number of students in the Department of Zoology and Botany was 240 and 238 respectively. In both the examination results were satisfactory. A lecture-theatre has been constructed for the students of Botany, laboratories have been further equipped, and the departmental library is being steadily built up. The Botanic Garden is flourishing well. A pergola has been constructed for shade-loving plants. A rockery and a pond for aquatic plants have also been added.

The admissions to the LL.B. (Previous) were unexpectedly large during the year. As many as 90 were admitted of whom 25 left off in the course of the year after which the number stood at 78 in Previous and 19 in the Final. For the first time since the inauguration of the Law Department, 3 Government scholarships were sanctioned, and awarded to the first three students of the Previous class on the results of the University Examination. A research scholarship was also awarded for the first time to a Law graduate of the department for research on a purely legal subject.

As a result of the competitive entrance examination held in the month of Amardad 1345 F. 11 students were admitted to the 1st year B.E. class. Out of the 60 candidates who had appeared at the competitive entrance examination, 25 were selected and admitted to the 1st year Subordinate class. Seven apprenticeships, one of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. and six of the value of Rs. 50 p.m. were awarded to

students on the result of the B.E. 3rd year examination. In addition to the above, a number of scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 and 25 p.m. are awarded to students of the B.E. classes on the result of the competitive entrance and the University Examinations. The annual Survey Camp for the 1st and 2nd year B.E. students was held at Medchal (Dist. Medak) from Azur 27, 1345 F. to Dai 21, 1345 F.

The total number of teachers in training in the Osmania Faculty of Education. Training College was 48, as against 49 last year. Out of these 26 were in the Dip.-in-Ed. class. Admissions to this class are made at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction. The results were on the whole gratifying. The Vice-Chancellor of the University instituted a proficiency test with a gold medal as a prize for the Dip.-in-Ed. section. The practising school continued to work as usual. The Debating Society had a busy time, and held several meetings. Two excursions were taken out : one to the Nizamsagar and the other to the Golconda Fort and the Filter-beds. After a gap of some years, the College held its Educational Exhibition, which was very successful.

The total number of students in the College was 102, of whom there were 4 lady-students. Of the 62 candidates that appeared at the four professional examinations, 39 were declared successful. All the students who passed the Final (4th Professions) Examination were appointed in the Medical and Public Health Department

At the end of the year, the total enrolment in the different classes was 44. As there were no senior classes either in B.A. or B.Sc. no candidates appeared from the college at these examinations. In the Intermediate Examination, 4 girls appeared, of whom 3 were successful in the second division. A fifth student appeared as a private candidate and passed in the second division, standing first in the University in Urdu and Islamic History. In the Intermediate Science Examination, 9 girls were sent up, of whom 8 passed, one in the first division, (standing first in the University) and first in English, and second in Chemistry and Biology. Two were placed in the second division, while five passed in the third division.

The total number of students at the end of the year was 114,—46 in 2nd year, and 68 in 1st year. Of this number, 22 were studying Science subjects, and the rest offered Arts subjects as optionals. In all 59 regular students of the college were sent up for Inter. Arts and Science examination of whom 38 passed, 11 in second class and 27 in third. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the further equipment of the laboratory, which was furnished for the practical work of 24 students of each of the two classes. The bi-monthly Urdu Magazine—Nawras—continued to be published, and 3 issues were brought out. Under the guidance of some members of the College Staff, the old students of the college formed a literary association, called the Kashana-e-Adab, which holds its meetings regularly at which interesting papers are read, and lectures delivered.

There were 110 and 99 students respectively in 1st and 2nd year classes at the end of the year, of whom about 60 per cent. were Science students. 83 students were sent up for the University Intermediate Examination, of whom 46 or 55.4 per cent. passed, 25 gaining high second classes. Although no one secured a first class, the third, fourth and sixth places in the aggregate, the first place in Mathematics and Arabic, the second place in English, Theology, Ethics, Physics, Chemistry, Persian, Urdu, Indian History and English History and the third place in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Indian History were secured by the students of this college. The College Literary Union continued to be very active. Besides the usual debates and lectures, it organised a very successful annual "Sangath." Three issues of the college Quarterly Magazine, the Moosi, were brought out. New rules were framed for the election of office-bearers to the Union.

There were 76 students on the rolls at the end of the year of whom 39 were in 1st year and 37 in 2nd year class. Of the above number, 23 had offered Science subjects in 1st year and 26 in 2nd year. 36 students, of whom 23 belonged to the Science section, and 13 to the Arts section appeared at the Intermediate Examination. Of these 16 from the Science and 12 from the Arts section passed the examination, making up a total of 28, with 8 in the second division, and 20 in the third division. The first place in the University

in Theology and Telugu, the second place in Mathematics, and the third place in History of England was secured by the students of the college.

The senior section of the Students' Union which consists of the students of the college, and the higher school classes, continued to function successfully. As usual, the students of the college classes were allowed to take part in the games and sports of the school section, and Inter-class Tournaments were organised. The management of the Quarterly Warangal College Magazine continued to be in the hands of the Managing Committee of the Students' Union, under the guidance of some members of the staff. It is now published in Urdu, and is brought out regularly.

The total number of Students on the rolls at the end of the year was 107. 63 were in 1st year (33 in Science and 30 in Arts) and 44 in 2nd year (25 in Science and 19 in Arts). 21 students appeared at the Intermediate Examination of whom 15 came out successful. A student of this college secured the first place in Indian History, in English History, and in Economics in the University, while another student was third in order of merit in Physics.

There are societies for all the important subjects of the curriculum, which hold monthly meetings. There is also a Photographic Society, and a Music Society, in which students take a keen interest. The rule regarding compulsory attendance at the games continues to be enforced with good results.

During the year, 11 translations were completed, 24 were in progress, and 33 were under revision. In addition to these, 25 books were published, and 92 were in Press, compared to 6 and 81 respectively last year. The various Terms Committees held 111 meetings at which 3,144 terms were coined at an expenditure of Rs. 1,420.

A number of important reforms were proposed and sanctioned by the University Council during the year. These relate to the procedure of selecting books for translations, the assignment of translations to external or internal translators; fixing the price of the Bureau publications, and arrangements for the sale of the Bureau books through authorised book agents.

Under the reorganisation scheme sanctioned by His Exalted Highness, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor has been made the controlling officer of the Bureau and the Press, assisted by a Curator who will be in executive charge. There will be 12 sanctioned posts of translators, who will be appointed on a short-term contract of two years to carry out the translation programme according to a two years' plan. Co-operation with the work of the Bureau will be regarded as part of the duty of the members of the University Staff.

According to a decision arrived at last year, two of the Daira books were sent to the Khadivia Dairat-ul-Maa'rif. Library Press, Cairo, to be printed. As per the programme of the Daira, the comparison, correction and revision of ten MSS. was completed during the year, while two manuscripts were under revision. A member of the Daira had been deputed last year to visit the important libraries in British India in order to collect material for writing an introduction for the book Tadhkirat-us-Sami, which is on the programme of the Daira. He has obtained copies of six important brochures, in addition to valuable historical material extending over 1,099 pp.

During the year, Rs. 3,141-2-1 were realised from the sale of the Daira publications. In addition to the books sold, complimentary copies of the Daira's publications, worth Rs. 3,829-8-0 were sent to different scholars and academic bodies.

SECTION II.

Education Department.

The total number of public schools in the Dominions during the year 1345 F. and the scholars reading therein increased from 4,736 and 351,902 to 4,790 and 362,160 respectively, thus showing a net increase of 54 schools and 10,248 scholars. The number of private schools and their scholars during the year under report was 929 and 25,865 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on education excluding University Education was Rs. 84,98,328 as against Rs. 84,59,201 in the previous year.

The High Schools in the Dominions are of three types :—

High Schools, viz., English, Osmania and combined High Schools. The total number of all kinds of High Schools increased from 54 to 56 and the number of

scholars reading in them also increased from 28,525 to 30,967 ; thus there was an increase of 2 schools and 2,422 scholars. The total expenditure on all kinds of High Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 17,37,475. The number of English High Schools remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 23 while that of scholars increased from 9,404 to 10,071. Out of the 23 English High Schools 17 prepare pupils for the H.S.L.C. Examination and the remaining 6 for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Out of 10,071 pupils on the rolls of these High Schools, 2,655 are in the High, 3,204 in the Middle and 4,202 in the Primary sections as against 2,565, 2,825 and 4,014 in the preceding year. The number of Osmania High Schools increased from 25 to 27 and the strength also increased from 13,807 to 15,041. Thus there is an increase of 2 schools and 1,234 scholars which is due to the fact that one Government Middle School at Mominabad was raised to the grade of Osmania High School and one Unaided Middle School was recognised as Osmania High School and added to the list of Osmania High Schools. Of the 15,041 scholars on the rolls of the Osmania High Schools 3,157 were in the High, 5,929 in the Middle and 5,955 were in the Primary sections as against 2,887, 4,934 and 5,986 respectively in 1344 F. The number of combined High Schools was the same as in the last year, *i.e.*, 6, but the number of scholars reading in these schools increased from 5,314 to 5,855. Combined High Schools prepared pupils for the Osmania Matriculation and the H.S.L.C Examinations. The Combined Collegiate High School, Aurangabad, was reorganised. Of the 5,855 scholars on the rolls of the Combined High Schools 2,493 were in the High, 2,038 in the Middle and 1,324 in the Primary sections as against 2,282, 1,805 and 1,227 in the year 1344 F.

The number of Middle Schools in the Dominions was 132 as against 130 in the year before ; and Middle Schools. the number of pupils reading in them increased from 41,318 to 42,602. The increase of 2 schools is due to the fact that one Government Primary school at Bodhan was raised to the grade of a Middle School ; one Aided Primary School for girls, Mufidul Anam, was given an aid and recognised as a Middle School. Further two Unaided Schools were recognised as Middle Schools ; and one Government Middle School at Mominabad was raised to the grade of Osmania High School and one Unaided

Middle School at Wanaparti was given the grade of an Osmania High School. In all 4 schools were added to the list and 2 were excluded.

The total number of all types of Primary Schools and pupils in them was 4,416 and 279,148 respectively, as against 4,868 schools and 273,097 pupils in the year 1344 F.; thus there was an increase of 48 schools and 6,051 pupils. No tuition fee is charged in the Government Primary Schools except the Model Primary School, Hyderabad. This school made satisfactory progress. The number of pupils on the roll rose from 102 in 1344 F. to 155 in 1345 F. Of the 155 pupils, 52 were girls. During the year under report the school was reorganised. Including the Headmistress the school had 8 teachers, all of whom except 2 were ladies. Due to the increasing requirements of the school additions were made to the school building which was a rented one.

The total number of Girls' Schools of all grades in the Education of Women, Dominions and their strength was 718 and 52,516 respectively as against 704 schools and 49,763 scholars in the year 1344 F. Thus there is an increase of 14 schools and 2,753 scholars. The increase is mainly in the Primary Schools. The scheme of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools was under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile a post of an Instructress for Physical Education of Girls in Balda was sanctioned. The total expenditure on the education of women for the year 1345 F. amounted to Rs. 9,44,446 as against Rs. 9,40,308 in the year before.

Girls' education falls under the following heads:—

- A. Collegiate Education.
- B. Secondary Education.
- C. Primary Education.
- D. Special Education.

The section on Osmania University deals with the Collegiate Education of Women. As regards High Schools for girls their number remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 8, but the number of girls reading in them increased from 2,867 to 3,104.

The number of English High Schools was the same as last year, *i.e.*, 5 and their strength was 1,797 as against 1,654, there being an increase of 143 girls. Of the Government High Schools for Girls, the Mahboobia Girls' High

School which prepares pupils for Cambridge Examinations and the Collegiate Girls' Combined High School are by far the most important institutions. Both these continued to make satisfactory progress not only in their curricula but in many extra curricular activities such as sports, girl guide, etc. There were 18 Middle Schools for girls with 3,724 pupils as against 17 schools and 3,553 pupils, the increase of one school and 171 pupils is due to the fact that one Aided Primary School was raised to the grade of a Middle School and added to the list. The total number of Primary Schools for Girls was 687 and that of pupils was 44,487 as against 674 schools and 42,213 pupils in the previous year, there being an increase of 13 schools and 2,274 pupils. The total expenditure on Primary Schools for Girls during the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,031 as against Rs. 4,77,381 in the previous year.

The number of training institutions for woman teachers was the same as last year and their strength including the students of Practising Sections attached was 1,061 as against 1,022 in the previous year. The number of woman teachers under training on the last day of the year under report was 84.

There has been a marked improvement in the physique of the students and in the methods of Physical Education, both in Balda and District schools. The Mass Drill Competitions have proved of great value as these have instilled a desire among the boys for Physical exercise. A number of institutions were supplied with gymnastic apparatus from the annual grant sanctioned for the purpose. It is a hopeful and encouraging sign that due importance is being given to major games and sports all over the Dominions and a spirit of healthy competition is being created everywhere. For instance every Subah is conducting tournaments in all sorts of games and sports; a good deal of activity prevails all over the Subah at the time of its tournament. The scarcity of playgrounds is a great handicap to all the schools especially in Balda. It is very creditable that in spite of this the schools have been carrying on the Physical activities programme satisfactorily.

20 new troops were registered in Balda and Districts.

The Hyderabad
Boy Scout Move-
ment.

The total number of troops in the Dominions was 130 with 3,852 recruits, cubs, scouts, rovers and officers as against 110

troops with 2,247 scouts, &c., in the previous year. These figures show that the Scout Movement is growing steadily and there is an increase of 20 troops and about 600 scouts, &c. There has been an improvement in the efficiency of the scouts also. The Annual Training Camp was held at Upparpalli in Amerdad. 41 teachers from Balda and district schools participated in the training and received thorough instruction in all branches of scouting. As Birthday Rally and Scout Day happened to occur very close to one another they were celebrated together at one time. The function ended successfully. The annual competition in First Aid and Signalling organised by the Headquarters were held as usual. The Chaderghat Local Association celebrated a Scout Week when every attempt was made to popularise the Scout Movement through lectures, processions and talks on the Radio. To test the all round efficiency of troops trophies are offered and are competed for every year. These competitions are for the present held in Balda, Aurangabad and Medak.

Guiding throughout the Dominions has gone steadily forward. The work done by the Companies and Flocks is fairly satisfactory. In all there are 2,495 members including Guides, Blue Birds, Guiders, Rangers, etc. In October a Training Camp was held for Guiders in charge of Blue Bird Flocks. This was very well attended by 40 Guiders. Training Evenings were held frequently both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the Districts. In November a Training Day was held both in Hyderabad and Secunderabad for Patrol Leaders. 120 Guides from Hyderabad and Secunderabad helped at the Memorial Meeting to the Late King Emperor held at Hyderabad Ladies Club. On February 22, the Scout and Guide Thinking Day, the Secunderabad District held a Rally for Guides and Blue Birds at the Lady Barton Club. In July the Gulbarga district held a rally for Guides and Blue Birds.

The Association continued to serve its purpose and conducted during the year a number of activities in an efficient manner. The Departmental Football Tournaments were run successfully. Twenty-four institutions participated in the tournament. Besides the usual cricket and hockey tournaments one more Hockey Tournament was organised during the year by the Association which is open not only to the Colleges and Schools but also to the

Departments. Similarly a tennis tournament open to the officers of the Education Department was run by the Association. The Annual Inter-College and Inter-School Sports were held in which seven hundred students representing twenty-five institutions took part. The Annual Mass Drill Display was held in which two thousand students from seventeen institutions participated. It was a very grand function. His Highness Walashan Prince Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur and Her Highness Princess Durre Shevar honoured the function by their presence.

The number of Training Schools was 8 with 250 teachers under training as against 9 schools and 267 teachers under training. The decrease of one school is due to the fact that one Unaided Training School, *viz.*, Wesleyan Mission Normal School, Medak, was closed during the year by its Managers as it was not working properly. Out of the 8 schools, 4 trained men teachers and 4 women teachers. Of the above 8 schools 7 are maintained by Government and the remaining one is a recognised institution aided by the Department. There were as usual two classes in Departmental Section of the Training College, Balda, *viz.*, Teachers' Diploma Class for the Intermediate Passed Teachers and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Class for the Matriculates. The total number of teachers under training in the College was 46 as against 35 in the year 1344 F. In the Intermediate Teachers' Certificate Examination 12 teachers appeared and all of them passed and out of the 23 teachers that appeared for the S.T.C. Examination 19 passed and the remaining 4 passed in all subjects except one. As usual fullest possible attention was given to the Physical Education of the teachers in training. There is no Practising School attached to the institution. The practical work was done in the Government Osmania High School, Nampalli, and the Primary School, Khairatabad.

The number of Industrial and Vocational schools remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 9—2 were Government Industrial schools, 3 Local Fund Vocational schools and 4 Aided Vocational schools. Of the above 2 Government Industrial schools and the Industrial Section of an Aided school were directly under the Department of Commerce and Industries. In the Aided and Local Fund schools literary education is given side by side with industrial

training. The department is gradually extending the arrangements made in previous years for Vocational Training in Public Schools.

During the year arrangements for Vocational Training of some sort or other existed in 18 High, 39 Middle and a few Primary schools. The total expenditure incurred on this head amounted to Rs. 70,285.

The strength of the institute at the close of the year rose from 191 to 255. The total number of classes during the year increased from 18 of last year to 23. Arrangements have been made for a number of students to sit in the Osmania Central Technical Institute for various Technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute as also of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. A tour of Engineering works was made by 18 students and a member of the staff. On Azur 6th and 7th 1345 F. the Institute held its second Annual Engineering Exhibition and Prize Distribution in the Institute Building. After the Prize Distribution Ceremony the Laboratories were thrown open firstly to the distinguished visitors and subsequently to the general public. Special demonstrations of a popular nature were arranged in each Laboratory not only to illustrate the scope of the work taught to the students but also to demonstrate in a convincing manner the application of Engineering principles in everyday practice.

There were as usual two commercial classes—one in the City Collegiate High School and the other in the High School, Chaderghat. The Law Class is under the direct control of the High Court of Judicature, Hyderabad-Deccan. The total number of students on the rolls on the last day of the year 1345 Fasli was 156 as against 135 in the previous year. 47 candidates appeared for the 1st Grade Pleadership Examination of whom in group I, 6 passed in 1st class and 12 in 2nd class and in group II, 10 passed in 1st class and 8 in 2nd class. In the 2nd grade Pleadership Examination 27 candidates appeared of whom 2 passed in group I and 6 in group II.

The institution is chiefly maintained for the children of the Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State. The expenses of the College are met with from the Jagirdars' College Fund. The students are

prepared for the Cambridge School Certificate and H.S.L.C. Examinations. The strength of the institution at the end of the year 1345 F. was 190 as against 184 in the previous year. The examination results were satisfactory. Riding classes have been held throughout the year as usual. The College continued to hold a place of honour in sports and won some coveted trophies. The total number of cubs, scouts, rovers was 101. The rovers won the efficiency shield of the Local Scout Association this year.

Owing to lack of funds no additions were made to the 18 Shahi schools for the Depressed Classes opened at Headquarters in connection with the scheme. Side by side with literary education vocational training is also given to the children in useful vocations in the above schools. At the close of the year under report the total number of schools for the Depressed Classes was 103 with 3,907 scholars reading therein. Of the above 103 schools 19 were Shahi and the rest Recognised Aided and Unaided Schools. The total expenditure on these schools during the year 1345 F. amounted to Rs. 31,854 as against Rs. 28,797 in the preceding year. There were 40 adult schools in the Dominions with a total strength of 1,461 adults attending these schools as against 49 schools and 1,761 adults in the year 1344 F. The total expenditure on these schools during the year amounted to Rs. 9,265 as against Rs. 15,997 in the previous year.

The number of Boarding houses attached to schools during the year under report remained the same as last year, i.e., 42 and the total expenditure on all the Boarding houses was Rs. 2,39,323 as against Rs. 2,34,999 in the previous year. Of the said amount Rs. 1,12,436 were spent on the Boarding houses attached to Government schools, Rs. 450 on those attached to Sarf-e-Khas schools, Rs. 79,788 on those attached to Aided schools and Rs. 46,649 on those attached to Unaided schools.

Scholarships :—Scholarships fall under the following heads :—(1) Special, (2) Reyayathi, (3) Merit and (4) Foreign (European). The total expenditure on all these Heads during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,642 as against Rs. 3,03,564 in the previous year. Special scholarships are awarded to teachers under training as stipend in Training schools and

to the student of Industrial and other Special schools. Revayathi scholarships were as usual given to 1,503 poor and deserving students of schools by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The total amount of Rs. 60,000 provided in the budget for this purpose was spent during the year. Rs. 30,000 were spent on Merit scholarships awarded to the students of Secondary schools. The Divisional Inspectors of schools and the Heads of High schools award these scholarships according to merits. European scholarships are awarded to students for the prosecution of Higher Studies in England. During the year under report Rs. 1,28,051 were spent on these scholarships as against Rs. 1,09,262 in the year 1344 F. Asiatic scholarships are no longer awarded. The sum of Rs. 3,076 spent on this head during the year 1345 F. was in connection with the Asiatic scholarships awarded during previous years. A sum of Rs. 93,311 was spent on Educational loans as against Rs. 62,666 in the year 1344 F. The work of granting loans to students is done by the State Scholarship Committee.

802 schools were given grant-in-aid as against 800 schools in the previous year. The total amount of grants awarded during the year 1345 F. was Rs. 4,18,540 as against Rs. 3,88,785 in the previous year and they were met from the following sources:—(1) Shahi Rs. 3,01,341, (2) Sarf-e-Khas Rs. 5,517, (3) Local Cess Rs. 15,472 and (4) Imperial grant Rs. 96,214.

A sum of Rs. 1,33,873 was spent on the Libraries as against Rs. 1,18,066 in the year 1344 F. Libraries and Publications. Out of the said amount Rs. 46,494 were spent on the Asafia Library, Rs. 74,177 on the Libraries attached to Government schools, Rs. 465 on those attached to Sarf-e-Khas schools, Rs. 572 on those attached to Local Fund schools, Rs. 5,318 on those attached to Aided schools and Rs. 6,847 on those attached to Recognised Unaided schools. The Asafia Library is the biggest public library in the Dominions. During the year under report 640 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and 328 English books were added to the Library. 55,808 persons visited the Library and the number of books read by the visitors was 63,265.

The work of compiling, printing and publishing of text books for schools started in the year 1342 F. continued during the year 1345 F. The The Text Book Committee.

different committees formed for compiling books on various subjects continued their work and prepared 16 books which were prescribed in the course in the month of Amardad 1345 F. In addition, the Urdu translations of 9 books were prepared, printed and published for the use of the Osmania Training College.

The numbers in the College section remain at the statutory limit of 300. College results of the various Madras University examinations held during the year show that 6 became eligible for the M.A. Degree; one for Honours Degree; 27 for the B.A. Degree; 16 for the B.Sc. Degree; and 64 for the Degree course. The number of books added to the English section of the College Library during the year was 319 and to the Oriental section 278. The total number of volumes in the library is approximately 20,600. The Medical inspection of the students of this College was conducted as usual. There was a great decrease in the number of cases referred to parents, guardians or doctors for special defects the number this year being 17 as against 29 last year. There was a marked decrease in cases of malnutrition. The cases of defective vision also decreased. There were 33 boarders in the Hostel. The Hostel conducted the usual tournaments in Ping-pong, Volley-ball and Finger-billards and the Hostel Volley-ball team competed in open tournaments. For the first time the Presidentship of the College Union was held by one of the students of the College and the experiment was a great success. Several meetings and debates were held during the year. The College Tutorial System continued to flourish, and the personal contact between staff and students was drawn closer. Visits were made by staff to the homes of students in order to get into touch with parents. Excursions and visits to places of interest were arranged by the various groups. Every student in College played some game or other for his group. In this way, interest in games was greatly fostered.

In spite of greater care exercised in making new admissions, there was an increase in the number of students on the rolls of the institution which was 173 on the last day of the year compared with 161 in 1344 F. The attendance was on the whole quite satisfactory, the daily average being 139. The revised courses approved and prescribed by the

The Madrasa-i-
Aliya.

H.S.L.C. Board were followed for the higher forms, and the courses prescribed by the Educational Department were generally followed in the lower forms with some slight modifications. Twenty-one candidates were sent up for the H.S.L.C. Public Examination in April 1936, of whom 18 passed, 17 in Class II and 1 in Class III. The Madrasa, as usual, maintained a high reputation in games and sports. The House system was very successful in promoting healthy rivalry among the boys who contested very keenly for the Inter-House championships. Both the School Societies—the English Debating Society and the Urdu Literary Union were very active during the year. There was a regular programme of essays or debates every week. The attendance was compulsory and students were encouraged to take part in the proceedings.

The total number of candidates selected for Hyderabad Civil Service Class from 1913 to 1935 (1322-1344 F.) excluding the period of 1920-25 when the class was suspended is 99, out of which 90 passed out and were appointed in the various departments. In 1345 F. two members of the H.C.S. were acting as Secretaries to Government, seven were holding appointments as Heads of Departments or Deputy Secretaries and Fifteen held appointments in charge of Districts.

All the six candidates passed the Final Examination of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class held in Khurdad 1345 F.

Altogether 22 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination this year. Out of these 22 candidates five were finally selected by the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee for admission to the Hyderabad Civil Service Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination.

On the Hon'ble the Revenue and Police Member's suggestion that Swimming, First Aid and Shooting should be added to the course prescribed for the students in Civil Service House, the Committee made arrangements for instruction in Swimming in the Himayat Swimming Bath. The candidates will be required to undergo a test but no marks will be allotted. The Civil Service Committee have further appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Director-General of Revenue and the Secretary, Hyderabad Civil Service Board to go into the question of general revision of the courses for the Final and Competitive Examinations.

SECTION III.

LITERATURE AND PRESS.

It is gratifying to note that the popular tendency for the production of literary and scientific works is maintaining a steady progress. Thus, during the year under review, 618 books were published in the city and the districts as compared with 499 of last year. These may be classified according to subjects as follows:—Religion 53, Ethics 68, Literature 39, Dictionary 1, Medicine and Hygiene 8, History 12, Fiction 17, Drama 23, Painting 1, Poetry 28, Pedagogy 20, Mathematics 12, Geography 7, Science 5, Economics 4, Industry 1, Agriculture 2, Law 61, Calendars 38, Miscellaneous 218.

Classified according to the languages in which the above books were written, they fall under:—Arabic 11, Persian 6, Urdu 457, Urdu and Arabic 8, Urdu and Telugu 1, English 13, English and Hindi 2, English and Arabic 1, Telugu 74, Marathi 25, Sanskrit 5, Hindi 2, Marwari 3 and Kanarese 10.

Besides the above-mentioned, the Translation Bureau published 20 and the Dairatul Maarif 5 books.

During the year under report permission was granted for the establishment of 9 new printing presses in the city and the districts and for the publication of 7 fresh journals. 55 books were registered as against 37 in 1344 F.

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income & Expenditure.

The Service Receipts amounted to 905.61 in 1345 F., as against 862.21 in the previous year. The Ordinary Receipts rose from 842.01 to 891.80 but the Extraordinary Receipts on account of transfers amounted to 13.81 as against 20.20 in the last year. The main increases under Land Revenue 22.62, Customs 13.01, Excise and Opium 14.98, indicate the turning of corner and setting in of gradual though slow improvement in the economic conditions. The decreases were mainly under, Railway 5.52 and Electricity 1.77.

The variations in the different heads of Revenue are tabulated below.

Major Heads		Actuals 1344 F.	Actuals 1345 F.	Differ- ence
<i>Ordinary.</i>				
1-A.	Land Revenue	312.95	335.57	22.62
1-B.	Forest Revenue by Rev. Officers ..	1.52	1.21	.31
2.	Forests	12.85	12.82	.47
3.	Customs	91.66	104.67	13.01
3-A.	Excise Duty on Matches ..	7.78	11.88	4.10
4-A.	Excise	167.62	181.57	13.95
4-B.	Opium and Ganja	13.59	14.62	1.03
5-A.	Stamps	21.06	20.46	— .60
5-B.	Registration	3.09	3.32	.23
6.	Mines	4.05	3.94	— .11
6-A.	Petrol Cess	1.49	2.81	1.32
7.	Berar Rent	29.17	29.17	..
8-A.	Interest	26.79	26.29	— .50
9.	Mint .. ..	.84	.80	— .04
10.	Paper Currency	19.39	21.17	1.78
11.	Exchange	1.06	.16	— .90
12.	Post Office	12.66	13.27	.61
32.	Irrigation .. ..	.43	.37	— .06
33.	Railways	109.52	104.00	— 5.52
34.	Electricity	3.07	1.30	— 1.77
41.	Miscellaneous	1.92	2.40	.48
Total (Ordinary) ..		842.01	891.80	49.79

Major Heads	Actuals 1344 F.	Actuals 1345 F.	Differ- ence
1	2	3	4
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
Transfers from Famine Reserve ..	10.13	11.79	1.66
Do Industrial Reserve ..	1.07	2.02	.95
Do Moiety Deptl. Balance lapsed to Govt. ..	9.00	..	9.00
Total Extraordinary ..	20.20	13.81	— 6.39
Grand Total ..	892.21	905.61	43.40

The Appropriations from Departmental Balance for Expenditure during 1345 F. amounted to 65.65 against 50.92 in 1344 F. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of departments were 78.65 as against 83.90 in the previous year.

The total ordinary Expenditure during 1345 F., was 798.54 against 781.30 in the previous year. The variations under different Major Heads are tabulated below.—

Major Heads	Actuals 1344 F.	Actuals 1345 F.	Differ- ence
1	2	3	4
<i>(a) Ordinary.</i>			
1-A. Land Revenue ..	66.15	66.85	.70
1-B. Land Irrigation ..	7.08	6.77	— .31
2. Forests ..	9.81	10.15	.34
3. Customs ..	20.66	20.74	.08
4-A. Excise ..	35.45	34.76	— .69
4-B. Opium & Ganja ..	1.08	1.15	.07
5-A. Stamps ..	.98	.97	— .01
5-B. Registration ..	1.69	1.76	.07
6. Mines ..	.41	.39	— .02
8-A. Interest ..	41.14	42.99	1.85
8-B. Debt Redemption ..	13.50	18.68	5.18
9. Mint ..	1.61	1.37	— .24

Major Heads		Actuals 1844 F.	Actuals 1845 F.	Differ- ence
1		2	3	4
10.	Paper Currency .. ..	.62	.62	..
11.	Exchange .. ..	.46	.67	.21
12.	Post Office	14.81	13.96	— .85
12-A.	Subsidy for Air Mail .. ..	.23	.23	..
13.	Payments to H.E.H.	50.00	50.00	..
13.	A, B, C & E. Princes' Expdr., etc.	16.11	13.59	— 2.52
14.	General Administration	41.15	40.63	— .52
15.	Political Charges	5.93	6.16	.23
17.	Life Insurance .. ..	.46	.45	— .01
18.	Mansabs	16.32	13.73	— 2.59
19.	Military	79.07	79.65	.58
20.	Courts	22.18	23.47	1.29
21.	Jails	4.44	4.60	.16
22.	Police	67.47	65.70	— 1.77
23.	Education	106.41	103.14	— 3.27
24.	Medicine	29.11	26.59	— 2.52
25.	Religious	12.48	13.05	.57
26.	Agriculture	7.94	8.06	.12
27.	Veterinary	4.82	4.78	— .04
28.	Co-operative	4.06	4.22	.16
29.	Misc. & Minor Depts.	2.10	2.79	.69
30.	Municipal & Public Impts.	17.87	14.05	— 3.82
31.	Buildings & Communications	40.98	67.31	26.33
32.	Irrigation	9.36	8.01	— 1.35
33.	Railways	1.19	1.57	.38
34.	Electricity .. ..	.19	.24	.05
36.	Printing	1.87	2.59	.72
38.	Industrial	3.36	3.39	.03
40-A.	Famine Insurance	15.00	15.00	..
41.	Miscellaneous	5.75	3.71	— 2.04
41-B.	Reserve for Reorganisation .. ..	..	..	..
Total (a) Ordinary		781.30	798.54	17.24

The Principal increases were, under Interest 1.85, Debt Redemption 5.18, Courts 1.29, Buildings and Communications 26.33. The increase under Land Revenue is mainly under the scale charges of village officials. Increases under the head Interest and the Debt Redemption are due to the New Loan. The increase under Courts is mainly on account of Additional Judges and the Special Magistrate. The increase under the head

Buildings and Communications in 1345 F. was mainly due to less transfers on account of Departmental Buildings as compared with the last year. The main decreases were under Princes Expenditure, etc., 2.52. Mansabs 2.59. Police 1.77, Education 3.27, Medicine 2.52. Municipalities and Public Improvements 3.82, Irrigation 1.35 and Miscellaneous 2.04 and are mainly due to transfers as compared to last year.

The Extraordinary Expenditure from Current Revenue during 1345 F. amounted to 31.09 against 14.59 in 1344 F. The important items of this are.—

Extraordinary.
Expenditure.

Princes' Expenditure	12.77
General Administration	1.37
Municipalities & Public Improvements	6.80
Miscellaneous (Subscriptions and Donations)	3.72
Miscellaneous & Minor Depts.	1.31
Medical Department	1.58

The Capital Expenditure during 1345 F. amounted to 52.31 as against 21.49 in 1344 F. The details by Minor Heads are given below:—

Capital Expenditure.

Heads	Actuals 1344 F.	Actuals 1345 F.
Irrigation	7.10	7.71
Railway Construction	5.97	30.28
Do Compensation .. ..	.22	.73
Electricity (City)	2.98	5.60
Do (Districts)	3.05	4.29
Printing .. ..	.66	.15
Telephone (City) .. ..	.32	.32
Do (Districts) .. ..	.01	.01
Residential Bldgs. for Officials .. ..	.19	.28
Commutation of Pensions .. ..	.96	2.89
Do Mansabs .. ..	.03	.05
Total	21.49	52.31

The refunds of Pensions and Mansabs. Commutations amounted to .16.

Investments amounting to 176.63 were made during 1345 F. as against .94 in the previous year. Out of this a sum of O.S. Rs. 149.50 was met from the balance available under the Reserve and the balance of 27.13 on account of the securities allocated to General Reserve has been debited under this head. The Receipts on account of the encashment of the Securities of the General Reserve amounted to .14.

Debt Head transactions recorded Receipts to the extent of 756.08 and Expenditure 719.34 which meant an addition of 36.74 to the Cash Balance.

The details by Minor Heads are shown in the following statement :—

Heads		Receipts	Expenditure	Difference
1		2	3	4
M. Govt. Debt.	.. ..	..	.17	— .17
N. Reserves	.. ..	57.96	132.95	—74.99
O. Deposits bearing Interest	..	191.13	176.92	14.21
P. Deposits not bearing Interest	..	338.22	314.05	24.17
Q. Deptl. Balance	.. ..	78.65	65.65	13.00
R. Advances bearing Interest	..	25.72	15.76	9.96
S. Advances not bearing Interest	..	40.94	13.84	27.10
T. Remittances	.. ..	7.23	..	7.23
U. Suspense & Cheques uncashed	..	16.23	..	16.23
Total		756.08	719.34	36.74

[Statement.

The financial position at the close of the year is exhibited in the statement below:—

Cash Balance.	Heads		Receipts	Expendi- ture
	1		2	3
Service Heads	905.61	777.79
Deptl. Balances Brought Forward for				
Expenditure..	65.65	65.65
Deptl. Balance carried to Deptl.				
Accounts	78.65
Capital16	52.31
Investments14	27.13
Debt Heads	756.08	719.34
Total			1727.64	1720.87
Balance			305.91	312.68
Grand Total			2033.55	2033.55

SECTION II.

Mint.

During the year under report pure gold weighing 10,323.41 O. S. tolas at a cost of O. S. Rs. 4,16,889-13-2 was purchased through the Imperial Bank of India. The following gold coins were minted during the year 1345 F.

Full Ashrafis ..	..	7,800
Half Ashrafis ..	..	420
Quarter Ashrafis ..	..	1,666
One-eighth Ashrafis ..	..	1,982
Total		11,868

Ashrafis issued during the year under report were.—

Full Ashrafis ..	..	2,325
Half Ashrafis ..	..	258
Quarter Ashrafis ..	..	487
One-eighth Ashrafis ..	..	1,508
Total		4,578

The closing balance of the gold coins on the 30th of Aban of the year under report was:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	6,531
Half Ashrafis	..	..	238
Quarter Ashrafis	..	..	1,535
One-eighth Ashrafis	..	..	978
Total			.. 9,282

A sum of Rs. 10,989-9-0 being the striking charges on account of the sale of Ashrafis was recovered.

The number of standard gold musters assayed during the year under review was 4, the maximum and minimum fineness whereof was 909.4 and 909.3 respectively, the average fineness being 909.38.

No Bar Silver was purchased during the year under review. Defective M. S. & O. S. full rupees 40,000 weighing 39,645 tolas were received from the Central Treasury and other departments. In addition to the above defective M. S. & O. S. small coins of the value of Rs. 3,499-10-0 weighing 3,276 tolas were also withdrawn from circulation during the year under report. 322,000 half-rupee pieces to the value of Rs. 1,61,000 and 820,000 one-eighth rupee pieces to the value of Rs. 1,02,500 were minted. The silver balance held in the Mint at the end of 1345 F. was:—

1. Solid and Refined Silver .. 30,970 O. S. tolas
2. Standard Silver .. 730,409.6 „
3. Small Silver Coins (Value) .. Rs. 4,29,000.

21 Silver Musters were sent to the Mint Master, Bombay for assay. The fineness varied from maximum of 817.6 to the minimum of 815.5 per mille the average touch being 816.4.

Bronze coins were not minted during the year—Copper, Bronze, Tin and Zinc held at the Mint on the 30th Aban 1345 F. were.—

Copper	..	..	331,698.7 O.S.Tolas
Bronze	..	..	168,107.0 do
Tin	..	..	175,180.0 do
Zinc	..	..	63,645.9 do

The balance of the bronze coins on 30th Aban 1345 F. was—

One-pie pieces	..Rs.	7,450	Value
Two do	..Rs.	2,03,100	do
Six do	..Rs.	32,500	do
Total	..Rs.	2,43,050	

10,62,240 One-anna Nickel coins to the value of Rs. 66,390 were minted. The balance of Nickel at the close of the year was.—

Pure Nickel	O.S. Tolas	..	906,600
Standard Nickel	do	..	62,043
Phosphorous Copper	do	..	6,073.7
Aluminium Bronze	do	..	18,088.1
One-anna Nickel (coins)	Value	..Rs.	49,140

Coins issued for circulation during the year under report were.—

Coins issued for
Circulation.

One-eighth Rupees	Value	Rs. 30,000
One-anna Pieces	do	Rs. 70,000

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

Circulation.—

Notes of the denomination of 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 were in circulation. Of recalled one-rupee notes 2,471 remained in circulation. The table below shows the gross and net circulation on the 30th Aban and the average circulation for the year with corresponding figures for the two previous years 1343 and 1344 F.

Year	Value of notes in circulation on 30th Aban		Average circulation for the year		Increase in average net circulation
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1343 F. ..	1164.63	1102.31	1107.24	1024.72	78.03
1344 F. ..	1226.89	1157.30	1202.31	1095.05	70.33
1345 F. ..	1248.69	1152.79	1243.15	1132.76	37.71

The average gross circulation increased in the year by 3.40 per cent. and the average net circulation by 3.44 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Percentage of Increase.—On the 30th Aban 1345 F. the percentage of increase and decrease in circulation of notes in the denominations compared with the circulation on the same date of 1344 F. is shown below:—

One-rupee notes decrease	..— 0.70
Five-rupee notes increase	..+11.30
Ten-rupee notes increase	..+ 5.08
Hundred-rupee notes decrease.	— 1.98
Thousand-rupee notes increase	+ 2.06

Comparative Circulation.—Of the different denominations ten-rupee notes had the highest circulation, and the thousand-rupee notes the lowest according to number. The percentage between notes of all denominations in gross circulation on the last day of the year was as follows with regard to value.

Five-rupee notes	.. 1.40
Ten-rupee notes ..	.. 20.16
Hundred-rupee notes	.. 23.62
Thousand-rupee notes	.. 54.82

Of recalled one rupee notes 2,471 remained in circulation as against 2,489 at the close of the year.

Cancellations.—

The number of notes of each denomination cancelled up to 1343 F. and in 1344 F. and in 1345 F. is as below:—

Year	One-rupee notes	Five-rupee notes	Ten-rupee notes	Hundred-rupee notes	Thousand-rupee notes
Up to 1343.	20,97,471	7,27,902	12,90,250½	1,94,438½	13
1344 F.	536	74,845	4,59,942	52,063	..
1345 F.	..	37,685	3,64,016½	29,148½	5,900

Of these cancelled notes the value of the number of half and altered notes shown below is credited to Government.

Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
..	35	275	50	..

Claims for Mutilated Notes.—

Claims in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 2,200. The number according to denominations is noted below:—

—	Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
Wholly destroyed notes	1	1½	1 ..
Mutilated notes	11	42	9 ..
Forged notes	1	.. ..
Half notes	6	11½	5½ ..
Total	18	56	15½ .

Currency Chests.—The composition of the balance in Currency chests at the close of the year was as follows:—

District	Notes	Coins	Total
1. Warangal ..	6,32,450	6,73,002 15 7	13,10,452 15 7
2. Aurangabad ..	10,08,490	3,16,000 0 0	13,24,490 0 0
3. Parbhani ..	5,65,000	6,46,000 0 0	12,11,000 0 0
4. Nander ..	6,55,000	20,80,000 0 0	27,35,000 0 0
5. Jalna ..	19,77,400	4,02,000 0 0	23,79,400 0 0
6. Raichur ..	10,08,200	8,86,000 0 0	18,94,200 0 0
7. Gulbarga ..	98,000	2,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
8. Osmanabad ..	74,000	10,76,000 0 0	11,50,000 0 0
9. Karimnagar ..	50,000	1,50,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0
10. Bidar ..	64,000	3,76,000 0 0	4,40,000 0 0
11. Adilabad ..	2,00,000	4,00,000 0 0	6,00,000 0 0
12. Beed ..	44,000	3,56,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
13. Mahboobnagar ..	5,00,000	3,00,000 0 0	8,00,000 0 0
14. Nalgonda ..	3,90,000	2,80,000 0 0	6,50,000 0 0
15. Nizamabad ..	..	2,20,000 0 0	2,20,000 0 0
16. Medak ..	..	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0
17. Latur ..	68,000	3,52,000 0 0	4,20,000 0 0
Total ..	73,34,540	86,50,002 15 7	1,59,84,542 15 7

Paper Currency Reserve.—The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was as follows:—

Form	Quantity		Value in O.S. Currency
	B. G.	O. S.	
Assam Rupees in Exchange Branch. ..	..	5,11,91,051 4 8	5,11,91,051 4 8
Imperial Bank of India ..	1,70,16,000 0 0	1,98,52,000 0 0	1,98,52,000 0 0
Currency Chests. ..	..	86,50,002 15 7	86,50,002 15 7
Central Bank of India ..	4,05,977 8 2	4,73,640 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,73,640 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do ..	..	28,66,233 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,66,233 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
B. G. Securities in Imperial Bank of India ..	3,78,90,900 0 0	4,06,35,633 0 0	4,06,35,633 0 0
I.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Promissory notes ..	..	12,00,000 0 0	12,00,000 0 0
Total ..	..	..	12,48,68,561 0 0

The Securities held are of the following kind and face-value:—

	B. G.	O. S.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Govt. of India Stock		
Certificates ..	36,00,000	
3 % do do do ..	12,50,700	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % do do do ..	1,12,76,000	
4 % do do do ..	70,96,200	
5 % do do do ..	1,10,68,000	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % do do do ..	36,00,000	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Nizam's Govt. Promissory		
Notes ..	..	10,00,000
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % do do do ..	..	2,00,000
Total	3,78,90,900	12,00,000

Investment and Reserve.—

The addition to the Securities in the year was of thirty-six lakhs $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India Stock Certificates and two lakhs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nizam's Government Promissory notes. The interest during the year was expected to be O. S. Rs. 21,17,406-12-0 approximately.

Expenditure and Receipts.—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 61,431-9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ approximately. The total receipts were expected to be Rs. 21,17,406-12-7.

Stock of Note Forms.—The stock of note forms at the close of the year was of the value of Rs. 7,04,80,000 of which.—

Rs. 3,90,00,000 were of thousand-rupee denomination

Rs. 2,73,00,000 „ hundred „ „

Rs. 29,25,000 „ ten „ „

Rs. 12,55,000 „ five „ „

Notes of one-rupee denomination were 1,78,98,892. The addition to the stock in the year was of Rs. 10,00,000 worth of notes of the five-rupee denomination. The issue from the stock was of Rs. 1,27,00,000 worth of notes the denominations of which were.—

Thousand-rupee denomination	..	30,00,000
Hundred „ „	..	25,00,000
Ten „ „	..	67,00,000
Five „ „	..	5,00,000
Total		.. 1,27,00,000

CHAPTER IX.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The duties of the Ecclesiastical Department consist of the supervision of the religious endowments of different communities pertaining to mosques, temples and churches, the administration of their religious pensions and maintenance of religious schools. The Department also looks after the distribution of Youmias and Salianas and provides facilities in connection with important religious festivals. Without in any way restricting the religious liberties of any community, it regulates such matters as are likely to cause friction between two or more communities.

The closer supervision of Waqf and other religious endowments with a view to ensure the proper utilization of funds by the parties has been engaging the attention of the Department. In this connection no effective improvement could be made without the promulgation of the Law of the Waqfs. Consequently draft legislation for the purpose was prepared and a committee consisting of the Officers of the Revenue and the Ecclesiastical Departments was appointed to examine its implications. With the promulgation of this piece of legislation it would be reasonably anticipated that in future the proper administration of religious trusts by the trustees would be ensured. In the meanwhile all Waqf properties were being properly registered in special registers of Waqf to facilitate better scrutiny.

Another much needed improvement was also effected when methods were adopted to raise the standard of work of those performing ecclesiastical duties. Thus efforts were made to secure the services of abler and more highly qualified men for posts which carried with them the obligation to discharge services pertaining to mosques, durgahs or temples.

For addressing congregations of their own Co-religionists on purely religious topics, there are for Hindus 54

shastris and 76 Bhajan reciters (all of whom are holders of Maashes) and for the Mussalmans 28 Waizeen. During the year under review the repairs of 14 Muslim places of worship and 36 places of Hindu worship were completed under the supervision of the Department while permission was granted for the construction of 7 of the former and 6 of the latter. This regulation has been useful in preventing members of one community from undertaking new construction work at places where the other community has strong legal objections. Thus, while allowing full scope for all needs, the potential sources of friction are removed.

SECTION II.

Mint Workshop.

The following were among the more important works that were carried out in the shops during the year under review besides the general run of minor orders of small value and petty repair jobs.—

Mint and Stamp Department.—Making coining dies and rings for 2 anna bits; making and repairing old cutting dies and punches for one anna nickel coinage and carrying out repairs to coining and melting machinery.

Electricity Department.—Work done for this Department forms the bulk of workshop sales for 1346 F.; supply of Mains Department's requisites such as joint and straight through boxes, single and three phase safety devices; cross arms single side; indoor dividing boxes and other street light fittings, covering the major portion. In addition to these, requirements for renewal of broken and worn out parts of the Power Producing Plant by way of pulverizer fans, beater blades, conical liner tops, coal inlet door liners, soot blowers, reflectors, mild steel shafts, collars, gear wheels and cast iron racks, C. I. pulleys and brackets, oil switches and switch gear, etc., were made and supplied. During the year, equipment necessary to fit up the Electricity stall in the Industrial Exhibition such as illuminated map stand, Rosewood Kiosk, etc., were also made in the shops. Office furniture such as tables and chairs were made and supplied. New parts were made and fitted to the Turn Table at the New Power Station. Bending iron plates to different templates supplied and repairs to the electric lift at the High Court were carried out under the orders of Electricity Department.

Besides the above mentioned, the workshop also met the requirements of the Excise, Revenue and Settlement Departments, Government Central Press and Central Jail, H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces, the City Improvement Board, the Hyderabad Water Works, Medical, Educational and other Government Departments.

SECTION III.

Electricity (City).

There were 15 main feeder lines and 93 Sub-stations at the end of 1345 Fasli. One mile, 4 furlongs, and 201½ yds. of cable of various sizes costing about Rs. 19,622 and 10 miles, 7 furlongs, 209½ yds. of overhead mains costing about Rs. 65,911 were laid giving connection to 818 new consumers during the year.

General and Distribution Statistics.

Year	No. of units sold per year	Amount yielded	Price obtained per unit sold
		Rs. a. p.	Annas
1343 Fasli ..	1,14,60,905	15,96,184 0 11	2.228
1344 „ ..	1,23,71,591	16,35,417 4 7 ⁵ / ₆	2.115
1345 „ ..	1,32,50,426	17,06,434 13 6 ⁴ / ₆	2.061

It will be observed from the above statement that the increase in revenue from sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 71,017. This is considerably more than the increase that was obtained in 1344 F. over 1343 F., and may be considered satisfactory as the result has been obtained despite the fact that about Rs. 96,441 have been allowed as discount for prompt payment of bills as against Rs. 79,140 allowed in the previous year, and the rate for garden lights reduced from six annas to 3½ annas per unit. Other receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 28,279-6-8-5/6 derived from profit on sales and other sundry receipts.

The total working costs for the year amounted to Rs. 7,86,623-14-10-3/6 or 0.950 anna per unit sold against 0.865 anna per unit last year. The total receipts for the year on all accounts

amounted to Rs. 17,34,714-4-3-3 6 made up as follows :—

1. From sale of current 17.06,434-13-6-4 6
2. From other sources 28.279- 6-5-5 6

17,34,714- 4-3-3 6

The gross surplus for the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,090-5-5 as against Rs. 10,00,241-4-1-4 6 in the previous year, i.e., to say Rs. 52,150-14-8-4 6 less than the previous year. This fall despite an increase in revenue this year is due to excess expenditure in 1345 F. as compared with the previous year. The cost per unit sold this year shows an increase of 0.085 anna per unit compared with last year. This is accounted for by the extra expenditure incurred for repairs and other special charges this year.

The gross profit for the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,090 or 9.95 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 95,20,512. The depreciation charge for the year amounted to Rs. 3,06,575 as against Rs. 2,97,953 last year. The surplus after deducting depreciation amounted to Rs. 6,41,516 which with the addition of interest on consumers' deposits lodged in the Central Treasury, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,49,400. The capital expended by the Department in acquiring fixed assets to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 95,20,512. On this the profit earned shows a return of 6.82 per cent. and on the loan capital of Rs. 92,66,169 the profit shown above yields a return of 7.00 per cent.

The amount outstanding against consumers at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,56,414-7-10-2/6 as against Rs. 3,04,658-12-1 last year. The major portion of this is due to the bills notably those against the City Corporation which amounted to Rs. 51,700 and odd, which were actually issued after the end of the year but booked in the accounts as on 30-12-45 F. for the purpose of compiling the Balance Sheet. Nearly all these bills have since been recovered with the exception of a few items.

District Power Schemes.

The year under report has been more satisfactory than the previous ones, in that the progress has been appreciable and the revenue in

Progress.

the various districts has shown a substantial increase. Five more Electrification Schemes were sanctioned, *viz.*, Nander, Warangal, Gulbarga and the Extension of Raichur Electrification Scheme, (*i.e.*, provisional supply at Yadgir and Narayanpet). This extension will enlarge the present distributing area of Raichur by more than eight square miles. Out of fourteen district headquarters in the Dominions, six have so far been electrified, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nizamabad and Nander. Electrification of important towns Yadgir (Gulbarga dist.) and Narayanpet (Mahboobnagar) has also been carried out.

Area of Distribution.

Town	Area sq. miles	Population	No. of houses	Present No. of consumers
Aurangabad ..	5.28	36,870	6,129	639
Raichur ..	2.12	27,360	4,565	354
Nizamabad ..	3.80	19,308	3,213	298
Nander ..	2.26	27,482	4,561	196 Provisional supply.
Warangal ..	9.75	67,730	13,049	265 do
Gulbarga ..	4.15	41,000	6,756	Provisional supply started in 46 F.
Total ..	27.36	219,750	38,273	1,752

The financial results of the Schemes are as follows :—

Actual results.

Town	Gross Revenue	Net surplus or profit	Capital (Govt. Advance)	Return Per cent.	Year of working
Aurangabad ..	83,143	Rs. 19,233	Rs. 5,74,730	3.34	8th
Raichur ..	74,133	4,894	6,29,667	0.78	2nd
Nizamabad ..	36,486	7,022 (deficit)	2,83,772	..	2nd

The net surplus has been arrived at after meeting all working, management and administration expenses including depreciation, Audit fees and Head Office supervision charges.

These results when compared with those for 1344 F. show an increase in the returns as detailed below :—

Town	INCREASE IN GROSS REVENUE		INCREASE IN NET PROFIT		Increase in return per cent.
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	
Aurangabad ..	5,988	7.76	4,984	34.35	23.25
Raichur ..	32,601	78.51	4,894	100.00	100.00
Nizamabad ..	8,673	31.15	5,207 (decrease in deficit)	42.86 (decrease)	

The figures relating to the number of units generated and sold at the various Power Houses during the year under review are as follows :—

Generated			Aurangabad (Units)	Raichur (Units)	Nizamabad (Units)
1345 Fasli ..	..	..	448,259	686,663	232,886
1344 „ ..	..	..	430,783	198,796	143,598
Increase ..			17,476	487,867	89,293
Per cent. increase ..			4.06%	245.41%	62.19%

Sold			Aurangabad	Raichur	Nizamabad
1345 Fasli ..	..	..	361,757	584,918	151,428
1344 „ ..	..	..	336,519	148,210	109,387
Increase ..			25,238	436,708	42,041
Per cent. increase ..			7.47%	294.66%	38.48%

New Schemes under investigation. Bidar and Khammamet.

Bidar.—Preliminary survey has been completed. Proposals and estimates for the sanction of the electrification were under consideration.

Khammamet.—Preliminary survey and other investigations were in progress.

SECTION IV.

Statistics and Gazetteer.

Scope of Work :—The department continued to effect a closer contact not only with the different departments of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, the Government of India and the other British Provincial Governments but also with institutions, local and foreign, as well as persons interested in the economic and social advancement of the country. The statistics collected during the year were of administrative interest as well as for general public information. They related to population, public health, crime, agriculture, live-stock and agricultural machinery, industry, trade, commodity and money markets, education, posts, telephone, public works, revenue, coinage, currency, finance, road and rail communications. Among the important publications issued by the Department may be mentioned :—

1. Weekly and periodical Season and Crop reports with rainfall maps.
2. Forecasts of 19 crops compiled and published periodically.
3. Monthly Reports on Cotton Industry.
4. Agricultural Statistics—Annual.
5. Monthly and Annual Weaving Mills Statistics.
6. Retail and Wholesale Prices—Fortnightly.
7. Railway and Mechanical Road Transport, Statistics—Tri-monthly.
8. Selected Industries Statistics—Monthly.
9. Trade Statistics and Review thereon—Annual.
10. Statistics of large Industrial Establishments and Joint Stock Companies.
11. A Cotton Stock Census and post-mortem examination of Cotton crop.

Enquiries :—The Department attended to numerous enquiries for statistical information of varied nature from

Universities, the Imperial Agricultural Council, Imperial Tobacco Federation, Census and Statistical Departments of British Dominions, Railways, Industrial and Commercial Organisations—Indian and Foreign—and Consular agencies, etc.

Rainfall Statistics :—33 new gauges have been installed in tehsils, displacing obsolete ones. 26 were in course of erection according to the standard plan. By fixing new gauges and introducing registers and inspection cards accompanied by relevant instructions, a great improvement in the registration of rainfall statistics has been effected.

Weights and Measures :—The Statistics of Weights and Measures in use in the different districts, which had been collected, were being analysed for publication.

Trade Statistics :—The Department obtained (1) from the Customs Department the Trade Statistics for 1344 F. and compiled statements and reviewed thereon, on the model of the "Trade Review" of British India; (2) from traders, the stock of linseed held at the end of each month and (3) from District Agricultural Officers, the names of varieties of Kharif, Rabi, Abi and Tabi crops and their regional distribution.

Census :—The Urdu version of the decennial population census and village lists in English and Urdu were published. The live-stock census taken in 1344 F. was tabulated and a report thereon was prepared during the year under review. At the instance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, a census of cotton stock held by mills and trade at the end of the cotton season was taken and very useful statistics were collected, tabulated and furnished.

Statistical Gazetteers :—Much progress was reported in the compilation of District Gazetteers and Statistical Abstract for 1331 to 1340 F. Statistics for 1341 to 1344 F. were also collected for the "Statistical Year Book," a new publication, which will be revised every year and will do away with the necessity of Statistical Abstract. For the Descriptive Gazetteers, the first volume on "Archæology" was revised and approved by the Department of Archæology. The second volume "People of Hyderabad" was in the course of preparation.

Cost of the Department :—The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 59,691 against Rs. 62,555 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Archæology.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological importance were surveyed during the year in the Raichur, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Bidar, Aurangabad, Medak and Karimnagar districts. But the most interesting and by far the most important discoveries made during the year were the prehistoric sites explored and surveyed by the Department in the western taluqs of the Raichur district. One of the sites, namely Maski in the Lingsugur taluq, was already well known to scholars on account of its Asokan Rock Edict. During the year under review a thorough survey was made of the hill in which the edict exists. The hill extends over a mile east to west and is honeycombed with natural caverns ; while on the slopes of the hill artifacts, iron slag and painted pottery are found in great abundance. On a close examination of the area it was found that the old town was situated some 300 yards to the west of the modern village and there was originally a paved passage from the bank of the river to the old town, the traces of the pavement still existing near the foot of the mound on which the Manappa temple (Goldsmith's temple) is built. Excavations were made at two places in this area and a number of furnaces in which gold and silver were smelted in early days have been found.

In connection with the exploration of the Raichur district mention must be made of the Mudgal Fort which has almost a continuous history from the time of the Yadava kings. Another group of important monuments surveyed in the Raichur district comprises the temples of Gabbur which besides the variety of their designs have an additional interest for the antiquary in possessing several contemporary inscriptions.

The most important temples are :—(1) Male Sankaraka Deval, (2) The temple of Venkateswara, (3) Temple of Visveshwar, (4) Ishwara Deval, (5) Ganje-gudi Mutt, (6) Bhangar Basappa temple, (7) Chandi Gate and (8) Temple near the Jami' Masjid.

In the Aurangabad district a new *vihara* cave has been discovered at Bhokardan, a taluq town. Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inundations of the river Kelna,

on the bank of which the *vihara* is excavated. it was choked with silt and access to the interior of the cave was difficult. The silt has been removed, immediately after the discovery, and steps are being taken to repair the columns and the lower parts of the walls and door frames which have decayed owing to moisture.

The survey operations were extended to the northernmost limit of the district and the forts of Baitalbari and Visagarh were also explored.

Monuments in the Warangal and Medak districts were also surveyed which include the Katchepur temples and the temples of Kondapaka.

During the year under report several new prehistoric sites have been discovered.

The work of the conservation of the Ajanta caves continued as usual during the year. The
 Conservation. preservation of the frescoes on the ceiling of Cave I, which had been occupying the Department's attention for the last two years has progressed considerably. As a result, the entire ceiling of the antechamber of this cave has been fully conserved and the two well known subjects, the Temptation of the Buddha and the Miracle of Saraswati, have received a thorough treatment. The central portion of the ceiling of this cave, which was badly cracked has also been restored by means of cement plaster stained to match the original colour. In Cave XVII the work of the repairs to the ceiling of the verandah was taken in hand and a greater half of the work was executed towards the close of the year. As a result of the excavations carried out in front of Cave XXVI the old court and the steps of that cave have been exposed to view. The excavations have also disclosed the remains of the two chapels one on either side of the court, beside the carving of the plinth of the main temple. Many necessary maintenance works have also been carried out.

At Ellora, the campaign of the conservation of the caves continued as usual. In addition to the general repairs and clearance of the caves, new approaches were constructed to the Ramesvara and Sita-ki-Nahani. Previously the paths to these caves, although motorable, were rather steep but the new approaches have now rendered the caves most easily accessible. The passage between

caves XXVII and XXVIII has also been widened to afford easier access to the caves.

At Khuldabad, the Kali Masjid and the Tomb of Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin in its courtyard, were in a very bad state of preservation. These buildings were cleared of rank vegetation and thoroughly conserved and a new approach was also made to connect these monuments with the main road.

The work of the restoration of the Tomb and Gardens of Bani Begum, made considerable progress. In the Daulatabad Fort, in addition to the general repairs and clearance of the fortifications, bastions and other buildings, petty repairs were executed to the subterranean passage leading to Balahisar. Among the monuments of the city of Aurangabad the conservation done to the Delhi and Ja'far Darwazas deserves special mention.

Another important centre where conservation work has been carried out on a large scale is Bidar. The excavations of the Takht Mahal area were continued during the year under review and revealed ground plans of several new halls and apartments. The Department alongside with the excavations of these monuments, bestowed timely care on their protection, as a result of which the floorings and the remains of the newly discovered buildings have been scientifically treated and conserved. The network of roads inside the fort was further extended and their construction made considerable progress during the year.

Besides repairs to the Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan special attention was paid to the Tomb of Amir Barid II. This monument, which was started on an extensive scale remained incomplete from the beginning. The tops and masonry joints of the walls being exposed for centuries to the inclemencies of weather were falling into ruin. The department adopted timely measures to protect the monument from further decay. Repairs were also executed to the other minor tombs in the vicinity of this monument and the whole group of buildings has thus been thoroughly conserved.

A thorough survey of prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the Raichur district was carried out, as a result of which a large number

Excavation.

of stone implements, terracotta figurines, beads and several other antiquities have been discovered.

In the field of Epigraphy four Hindu inscriptions in the vicinity of the village of Kōdapaka, Siddipet taluq in the Karimnagar district, were discovered. About sixty estampages of inscriptions from Kalyani in the Gulbarga district, from Mudgal in the Raichur district, Taltam, Wisagarh and Anarh in the Aurangabad district and from Golconda and Hyderabad proper were collected. These inscriptions are being published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1935-36 A. D. The Kalyani inscriptions contain two Tughlaq inscriptions; one of Ghiyath-ud-Din and another of Muhammad III. The remaining belong to Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar and Adil Shahis of Bijapur. One inscription on a gun belongs to the reign of Mubarak Shah Faruqi of Khandesh. The Golconda and Hyderabad inscriptions belong to the Qutubshahi kings while the Mudgal inscriptions belong to the Adil Shahis of Bijapur.

During the year under report the Department has acquired 2,199 Coins, 14 of which are Gold, 560 Silver and 1,625 Copper. Of the Silver Coins three have been presented by the Central Museum, Nagpur.

The Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the International Congress of Numismatists and Centenary of the Royal Numismatic Society held at London, and also the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held at Oslo (Norway). An exhibition of the prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities discovered in the Raichur district was held in the Museum. The exhibition was visited by a large number of students and proved a great success. The question of constructing a Picture Gallery close to the Museum is receiving the attention of Government.

The Department compiled the following publications :—
A Marathi version of the Director's lecture in Urdu, 'On Art of Painting at Ajanta,' compilation and production of Set E of Picture post cards.

This set contains fifteen cards illustrating the monuments of Aurangabad. Compilation of the paper 'On the Antiquities of Warangal' which was read at the fifth anniversary of the Warangal College. This paper will be issued shortly in the form of monograph.

SECTION VI.

Government Central Press.

Analysis of Press Cost.—Wages on productive work cost the department Rs. 1,32,420-3-3 which combined with the overhead cost of Rs. 3,18,363-10-9 brought the total expenditure to Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 as against Rs. 4,43,005-9-3 in 1344 F. The net outturn value of the Press during the year as calculated on the basic rates amounts to Rs. 1,06,307-0-7 as against Rs. 1,22,753-11-11 in the preceding year. The decrease in the outturn is due to the fact that the Process Studio which was expected to yield Rs. 12,000 was transferred to the University Press last year and also that some departments of Government did not indent to the full quantity of their requirements. When the outturn value of Rs. 1,06,307-0-7 excluding the cost of binding materials amounting to Rs. 31,667-2-2 is deducted from the total overhead cost of Rs. 4,50,785-14-0 it leaves a balance of Rs. 3,44,478-13-5.

The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 3,03,399-6-10 as against Rs. 3,12,107-4-11 in 1344 F., i. e., a decrease of Rs. 8,707-14-1, for the reason already stated above. In consequence, the overhead percentages of certain productive sections have shown an increase. The other sections that have shown slight increases in overheads are copynavisi, type and litho machine and bindery. The sections that have done well during the year are Urdu composition, sangsazi and litho handpress as could be seen in the reduction in the overhead percentages.

Cost of work done for Government Departments.—The value of outturn comprising composing, copynavisi, litho and bindery amounted to Rs. 2,54,230-12-4 to which when Rs. 49,168-10-6 representing the value of paper and binding materials are added, the cost of outturn amounts to Rs. 3,03,399-6-10.

Capital Account of Plant, etc.—The opening book value of the plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,50,071-11-6 and after deducting Rs. 51,513-11-5 on account of wear and tear of the machines, the value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 5,98,558-0-1. New purchase valued at Rs. 81,704-3-1 less Rs. 2,873-9-8 by way of depreciation amounted to Rs. 78,830-9-5. Thus the net closing book value of the entire plant was Rs. 6,77,388-9-6.

Stores.—The opening balance under this head was Rs. 53,184-4-1 which with the purchase of contingencies to the value of Rs. 81,773-0-0 made during the year, gave the total value of Stores at Rs. 1,34,957-4-1. Issues worth Rs. 82,360-15-6 were made, leaving the closing value of Stores for the year 1345 F. at Rs. 52,596-4-7. The inter-departmental book adjustments connected with mechanical and type foundry branches of the Press came to Rs. 43,069-0-4 as against Rs. 42,904-7-11 in the previous year. The increase under this head is due to purchase of spare parts and the general overhauling of the plant.

Depreciation Fund.—The depreciation accruing on plant during the year was Rs. 54,387-5-1. If the balance of previous years amounting to Rs. 3,10,786-13-0 is added the amount comes to Rs. 3,65,174-2-1. Out of this sum 2 new Ratcliff Litho Flat-bed machines to the value of Rs. 27,675-14-4 were purchased during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,37,501-3-9 under the Depreciation Fund.

Jarida.—There were 71 subscribers at the end of the year against 83 in the previous year and 696 jaridas were issued to the various Government offices against 694 in 1344 F.

Outstanding Receipts.—The outstandings in 1344 F. were Rs. 3,21,129-0-11. The book adjustment statements to the value of Rs. 2,55,946-1-5 issued during the year brought the total amount recoverable to Rs. 5,77,075-2-2. Adjustments amounting to Rs. 1,68,865-7-4 were made during the year leaving Rs. 4,08,209-10-8 as outstanding.

Standardized Forms.—Standardized forms valued at Rs. 53,942-12-7 were printed in 1345 F. These together with forms to the value of Rs. 25,316-4-10 left over from the previous year brought the value of stock to Rs. 89,259-1-5. Forms to the value of Rs. 56,185-5-10 were sold during the year including forms to the value

of Rs. 17,074-1-6 supplied to the District Jails where depots for the sale of standardized forms and registers have been established for the convenience of district offices. Forms valued at Rs. 33,073-11-7 remained on hand at the end of Aban 1345 F. In view of the increase of work in the District Jails connected with the sale of forms it is proposed to take away the work from them and appoint private agencies.

Process Studio and Osmania Nastaliq.—During the year Government sanctioned a small Process Studio in order to make the Press a self-contained institution. The plant connected with the section was received from England and was being erected at the close of the year.

Government also accorded sanction to run the Nastaliq Foundry for a further period of 3 years but the scheme was not brought into force owing to the fact that the Press held large stocks of type and that the University authorities deferred the question of use of Nastaliq for their text-books.

SECTION VII.

Stationery Department.

Value of Stock.—The opening value of stock carried over from the previous year was Rs. 2,76,344 which together with new stock to the value of Rs. 6,64,194 purchased during the year brought the total value of stock to Rs. 9,40,538. When in accordance with Audit ruling, certain discrepancies were adjusted the book value of the stock amounted to Rs. 9,41,165. The value of issues during the year was Rs. 5,46,766 against Rs. 5,31,819 in 1344 F. leaving a balance of stock to the value of Rs. 3,94,399 at the close of the year. According to commercial practice the value of these stock balances was revalued either at book rates or actual prices, whichever was lower, and the total net book value of stock on this basis arrived at was Rs. 3,96,685 against Rs. 2,76,344 in the previous year.

Issues.—The value of paper and stationery articles issued to Government offices during the year, including packing and overhead charges, amounted to Rs. 5,89,961 against Rs. 5,73,618.

Payments to Contractors.—The amount owing to contractors against supplies made by them including the

balance left unpaid at the close of 1344 F. aggregated to Rs. 7,76,184. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5,52,746 was paid leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,438 to be liquidated in the following year.

From the issue of the year amounting to Rs. 5,89,961 a sum of Rs. 5,55,003 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,958 which together with previous year's outstandings of Rs. 21,209 made a total of Rs. 56,167 which had to be recovered from the offices. The working capital of the Depot remained at Rs. 1,50,000.

Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.—The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 40,613 against Rs. 36,757 in the previous year. The receipts of the Depot together with miscellaneous proceeds amounted to Rs. 38,693 against which the expenditure of the Depot stood at Rs. 40,613. It will thus be seen that the working cost exceeded the receipts and resulted in a small loss of Rs. 1,920. This is due to several factors, the principal of which is the low overhead percentage fixed in 1341 F. Other contributing factor is the additional interest charges amounting to Rs. 1,969 borne by the Depot on the cost of buildings, furniture and racks which was originally paid out of the profits of the Depot.

No-Stock Certificates.—The number of No-Stock Certificates issued by the Depot during the year for standardized and unstandardized articles is as follows:—

		<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
			Rs.
Standardized	..	621	5,793
Unstandardized	..	461	21,651
Total	.	1,082	27,444

SECTION VIII.

Nizamiah Observatory.

The two equatorial telescopes were in good condition and have been in continuous use during the year. The standard clocks and the electrical transmitters were performing satisfactorily. The two seismographs (Milne-Shaw horizontal pendulums) have been operating without much interruption. A new

Instruments.

lighting arrangement for the N.S. component was introduced with satisfactory results. A calibrating lantern with electric illumination has been made for use with these machines. The Dines Pressure Tube Anemograph which was erected last year, was maintained in good order.

Astrographic Equatorial :—The number of plates taken with the telescope during the year was 68. Astronomical Observations and Reductions. 55 plates have been measured in both direct and reverse positions and the measuring of the plates in Zone $\div 36^\circ$ (the last to be taken up, in the Zones $\div 36^\circ$ to $\div 39^\circ$) has been completed. Good progress has been maintained with the measurement and reduction of the photographs of Eros taken during the Opposition of 1931.

The blink Comparator received some time ago from the Yale University Observatory was set up about the end of the year under report and brought into working condition. A systematic comparison of the plates recently taken with the photographs of the original series obtained for the Astrographic Catalogue was commenced.

Grubb Equatorial :—The progress of work with this telescope remained the same as in previous years ; observations of long period variables were continued and 652 estimates of visual brightness were obtained, mostly of stars with faint minima. The results were as usual communicated to the Variable Star Section of the B.A.A. and the Harvard College Observatory.

Occultations .—Thirty-one occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed.

Disappearances . . 28

Reappearances . . 3

All the occultations observed in 1935 have been reduced.

Time :—The time service of the Observatory has been maintained as in previous years and observations with the transit instruments were continued for the determination of clock corrections.

The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both of the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 131. Daily observations of air temperature, humidity, wind velocity and rainfall. Seismological and Meteorological Observations.

have been continued ; and autographic records have been obtained for the following elements : wind velocity and direction, pressure, temperature and rainfall. The total rainfall recorded for the period 1935 October 1 to 1936 September 30 was 24.99 inches. Daily observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons were continued, in co-operation with the Indian Meteorological Department and the preliminary results have been regularly telegraphed in Code every morning to the forecasting centres at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Weekly and monthly statements summarising the results of the pilot balloon observations have been forwarded as usual to the Upper Air Observatory, Agra, for incorporation in the Upper Air Data published by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. The Department continued to be the Controlling Office for the Rainfall Organisation of the Dominions.

The printing of the following has been completed
 Reports and Publi- during the year :—
 cations.

Vol. VIII, Part I—Dealing with the residuals of the reference stars from the Algiers Catalogue de 9997 ' e'toiles.

Vol. X—Containing the measures of star images on plates in Zone +38° .

SECTION IX.

Geological Survey.

During the year a total area of about 2,400 sq. miles
 Work done. were geologically mapped in.—

I. Gulbarga District,—Parts of Surapur, Shahpur and Yadgir taluqs, covering an area of about 1,757 sq. miles.

II. Mahbubnagar District.—Parts of Makhtal and Mahbubnagar taluqs and portions of Amarchinta Samasthan covering about 651 sq. miles.

Geology :—The eastern and southern portion of the area surveyed in the Gulbarga district consist of eastern peninsular gneissic complex in which a broad band of Dharwar schists about 16 miles long, locally known as the Manglur

Band, has been mapped. A few minor patches of schists also occur here and there in the gneisses. The Bhima series of sedimentaries occur to the north and west of the area and are in places overlain by the Deccan Trap. A number of dolerite dykes traverse the country. Many old workings for gold have been located in the Manglur Band of Dharwars where prospecting companies have also worked. The auriferous nature of the quartz veins has been particularly studied. Old gold and copper workings near Tintini in the Dharwar formations, and indications of copper on a quartzite hill near Hebal Buzrug are reported to be of economic interest. Pegmatites and aplites occur in association with the peninsular gneissic complex which consist of grey & pink series. The grey series is the most predominant, generally coarse to medium grained in texture, and makes excellent building material. The pink granitoid gneisses and the red syenites afford good stones of decorative value in pleasing tints. The red syenite fringing the sedimentary formations has altered into a well defined bed of calcium carbonate about a mile and a half in length and 200 yards in width. This appears to be suitable for lime industry. The Bhima series of rocks in the Gulbarga district consists of conglomerates, sandstones, shales and limestones. The limestones occur in various shades of colour and split into flags, and constitute an attractive material for flooring and building purposes. The shales and limestones are of good quality and may be utilised in cement industry. A variety of blue coloured limestones is quarried near Allur and exported to Bombay. The Deccan Trap rocks have been noted mostly as minor outliers. Some ochre beds at the junction of the Deccan Traps and shales near Kolihal may prove of economic value. A well defined bed of inter-trappeans has been noted with fossiliferous marls and cherts. These are of interest in the determination of the age of the Deccan Traps. Some springs in the limestone area near Wajal and Chennur, and waterfalls near Chennur and south of Gurmatkal the latter, on a perennial nullah with a head of about 80 feet, deserve notice under irrigation and power schemes.

The geology of the Mahbubnagar area has not received notice by any previous observer. The area now surveyed consists mostly of peninsular gneissic complex with very subordinate bands and patches of Dharwar schists. The country is traversed by a network of dykes. Numerous quartz reefs have also been mapped.

Felspars suitable for ceramic industry have been found in various localities in the areas surveyed. Numerous reefs of white quartz have been met with, of sufficient purity for glass industry. Glass and bangle making industry flourished in certain villages both in Mahbubnagar and Gulbarga districts, but is now fast dying out, due to foreign competition. Indigenous method of manufacture of soda ash to feed the glass industry is still resorted to occasionally. Numerous active and abandoned salt works are widely distributed along prominent saliferous zones in all the areas surveyed. A revival and development of this ancient but dying cottage industry has been engaging the attention of the Government.

In the course of the survey of Surapur and Shahpur taluqs, the information collected regarding village wells and underground water condition, was forwarded to the Well Sinking Department to facilitate their operations. Similar information was also collected in the Mahbubnagar district.

Many sites of archæological interest have been noted both in Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts, where well preserved dolmens, stone alignments, stone circles, ash-mounds, cave dwellings and neolithic artifacts were found.

Drawing Branch :—The work consisted in the preparation of coloured geological maps, transferring of geological details from 2 miles scale to 4 miles scale maps, preparation of tracings, sketches and drawing, etc. The services of the draftsman were also utilised in the field for taking photographs and preparing large scale maps of interesting geological details.

Laboratory .—Quantitative analysis of limestones and other field collections were carried out. Qualitative examinations of specimens collected by officers as well as those sent from outside were conducted. Microsections of the specimens collected during the field season were also made and studied during the year. Determinations of some physical characters of over seventy samples of building stones were undertaken.

Publications.—Vol. III Part I of the Journal Hyderabad Geological Survey was published.

SECTION X.

State Life Insurance Fund.

The number of proposals received during the year was 2,133, and of these 1,828 proposals have resulted into policies, aggregating to the face-value of Rs. 11,33,796 yielding a premium income of Rs. 52,980 per annum. Refund cases were dealt with on account of maturity, death and surrender value of policies, accumulations of subscribers' amounts and Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 3,74,275-15-5. Valuation of the Fund for years 1322-1344 F. had been taken over during the year, and had been entrusted to Mr. Vaidyanathan M., A. F.I.A., Actuary, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund for the year 1345 F.

Receipts			Expenditure		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Fund at the beginning of the year	89,42,983	9 11 ³ / ₆	A. Amount paid to policy holders and other subscribers.	3,94,950	15 5
A. Subscriptions	6,80,778	8 6	B. Amount Invested.	5,70,595	0 0
B. Interest on Investments from Govt.	3,33,652	0 0	Fund at the close of the year.	89,91,868	3 0 ³ / ₆
	99,57,414	2 5 ³ / ₆	Grand Total ..	99,57,414	2 5 ³ / ₆

SECTION XI.

Information Bureau.

The activities of the Bureau connected with the Press and Publicity as also those relating to the purchase and distribution of newspapers to offices and educational institutions, continued to expand in all directions. In addition to its normal work of issuing Communiques,

Press Notes and Notifications, the compilation of the Annual State Administration Report, distribution of newspapers to Government offices and schools, the preparation of monthly news summaries and the supply of cuttings to various departments. the Bureau undertook experimentally of a film on Modern Hyderabad in collaboration with the State Railway authorities. besides preparing talks for the Broadcasting Station.

With a view to facilitating the efficient working of the Department and proper disposal of work and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlapping, the Bureau was reorganized into three main sections. viz., Administrative, Press and Publicity, each under an Assistant Director. The Administration Section was made responsible for all accounts and office management as also for the work pertaining to the distribution and supply of newspapers to various offices and educational institutions. The Press Section was entrusted with the task of submitting newspaper cuttings, preparation of monthly news summaries, and disposal of such departmental correspondence and publicity as might arise out of the Press. All other forms of publicity and supply of useful information about the State to authors, journalists, merchants and other individuals interested in the collection of data, were undertaken by the Publicity Section, as also the compilation of the Annual State Administration Reports. All these sections worked under the direct supervision and personal guidance of the Director who was ultimately responsible for the proper working of the Bureau as a whole.

The reorganization of the system of purchase and distribution of local newspapers to Government offices and educational institutions which was commenced in the previous year was carried a step further. This was intended to eliminate the evils inherent in any system of subsidy, to effect economy and to regulate the purchase of newspapers by departments. It was found that the commitments under the Press Commissioner's Grant exceeded the amount available, and under a general direction from Government that the rates of purchase of papers shall be public rates, these rates were gradually reduced from three times the public rates to the figure usually charged to the public, the process having been spread over two years in order to give time to the newspapers

concerned to make necessary arrangements in the meantime. The year 1346 was the last year when a rate higher than the public rate was paid. The method of distribution was also modified and, instead of the Press Commissioner exercising the choice and thus the patronage, the choice was given to the departments to select from a comprehensive list such newspapers as they preferred, provided they were not more than a given number.

The aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued to the Press during the year was 439 as compared with 213 in the preceding year. Of these, 35 were Communiqués, 191 Press Notes, 106 Notifications and 107 Departmental and other Reports, Reviews, etc. As many as 113 individuals were upon request supplied with material for articles and special Silver Jubilee Numbers and 52 Press Reports were contradicted or elucidated. Addresses presented to H.E.H. the Nizam on various occasions together with His Exalted Highness' replies were translated into the local languages and given wide publicity.

Of the 35 Communiqués issued during the year, 3 were political, 12 administrative, 1 economic, 2 agricultural and 5 general. The more important of them related to the establishment of the Constitutional Affairs Secretariat, the introduction of a comprehensive scheme of co-ordination of rail, road and air transport and the measures adopted to bring relief to the agriculturists in certain districts of Marathwara in connection with fodder scarcity, the proposals for the distribution of the Silver Jubilee Fund and the organisation of an Exhibition by the City Improvement Board on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee. Besides these His Exalted Highness' Faramen-i-Mubarak issued in connection with the enforcement in the State of the Bhagela Agreements Regulation, the starting of the Temperance Campaign, the appointment of a Special Officer to report on the working of the Land Alienation Regulation, the System of Record of Rights, the Problem of Agricultural Indebtedness and the Bhagela System were dealt with by Communiqués for public information.

The number of Press Notes increased to 191 as compared with 142 in the previous year. Of these, 149 pertained to commercial intelligence and agricultural subjects. Press Notes issued under the subhead commercial intelligence consisted of memorandums on the

forecasts of different crops in the Dominions, monthly cotton reports, statistics relating to number of cotton bales pressed in various factories of the Dominions, statistics relating to the production of cement, matches and cotton goods (manufactured), import of food grains, etc., and the State Railways and R.M.T.S. returns. Of the remaining, 31 related to administrative, 2 to religious and 9 to general subjects.

The number of Notifications issued during the year was 106 as compared with 65 in the preceding year. Of these, 91 were administrative, 1 agricultural and 2 religious while 12 Notifications dealt with miscellaneous subjects. The more important of these pertained to the New Motor Vehicles Rules, the extension of the scope of the Hyderabad Factories Act of 1337 F. (1928) and the declaration of new markets for cotton and agricultural produce under the Agricultural Markets Act No. 2 of 1339 F.

The total number of local newspapers, periodicals, etc., published during the year in Urdu, Marathi and Telugu was 43 of which 6 were Dailies and 5 Weeklies. Government was kept constantly informed of the views expressed in their columns and the various departments were supplied with important cuttings relating in any way to them. When any report or statement or complaint required enquiry, the true facts were ascertained and the public informed either by a letter to the paper in question or through a Communique or Press Note. Of the 52 Press Statements that were either contradicted or elucidated during the year, 6 related to counteraction of misleading reports, 30 to administrative matters, public complaints and grievances, 5 to political subjects, 1 to religious, 4 to communal and 6 to miscellaneous matters. Under a circular issued to departments in the previous year a larger and more direct co-ordination was effected with the other departments.

There was a marked increase in the demand for publicity literature. There was also an increase in the number of enquiries received from British India and foreign countries, the Silver Jubilee celebrations having in themselves evoked unusual interest among foreign and Indian newspapers, journals and authors. The number of enquiries and requests for supply of publicity material totalled 134 as compared with 100 in the previous year.

Of these 82 enquiries were received from British India and 16 from foreign countries, while the number of local enquiries was 36. Of the total of 134 enquiries 57 related to the Silver Jubilee. With the transfer of the State Administration Report from the Finance Department to the Bureau, the Publicity Section was also re-organised and arrangements were made for informing the public of the activities of nation-building departments in particular through broadcast talks. Material regarding the history and growth of every Government Department was collected and compilation of a comprehensive report on the progress of the State during the present reign was actively pursued. Articles describing places of interest in the Dominions as well as those describing the progress of Hyderabad were compiled in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Exalted Highness. The Moral and Material Progress Report of the State for the year 1935 was compiled as usual and submitted to Government. 107 Departmental reports were issued as compared with 61 in the preceding year. Of these, 32 were Administration Reports and Government Reviews on the activities of the various departments and the remaining 75 were plague, malaria and other reports.

APPENDIX.

Note on Constitutional Work during 1345 F.

(7th October 1935 to 6th October 1936).

The present note is in continuation of the Note on the work of the External Relations Committee during the year 1344 F., published as an Appendix to the Annual Administration Report of that year.

During the first seven months or so of the year now under review, the Committee continued to function under the same name and its composition remained unaltered. Thus, the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari (then Finance Member) continued as its President while Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Member and Mr. (now Sir) T. J. Tasker continued as members.

In Thir 1345 F., on the unanimous proposal of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness was pleased to sanction the creation of a new Government Secretariat for "Constitutional Affairs" separate from the Political Department. The need for this Secretariat and the functions assigned to it were described in a Communique as follows :—

"The External Relations Committee, first formed in Isfandar 1339 F. was authorised to deal with (a) all constitutional issues arising from the Round Table Conference pending their final settlement, (b) all matters dealing with the Chamber of Princes and (c) all such other matters as the Hon'ble the Political Member considered it advisable for purposes of consultation to refer to the Committee. The Committee accordingly took part in the three Round Table Conferences, the Joint Select Committee, the various meetings held from time to time of Ruling Princes or their representatives, such as the Committee of Ministers, and different Committees of Enquiry, such as the Davidson Committee. Negotiations regarding matters connected directly or indirectly with these proposals, such as Berar or the Commercial Treaty of 1802, as well as the pursuit

of useful collaboration with other States, were also undertaken by the Committee.

“ These constitutional deliberations have now reached the penultimate stage and, with the placing of the Government of India Act on the Statute Book, a large measure of finality has been reached in the scheme of an All-India Federation. Nevertheless, the advance made has left some matters, of closer and more vital interest to the States, still to be threshed out; certain questions, particular to individual States, still remain to be settled and though the structure emerging from the Act will soon be ready to admit of accession by the States, the terms of entry have yet to be negotiated separately with each State. The stage will therefore soon be set for discussions pertaining to the Instrument of Accession which will be the governing factor in the transaction of accession by States. At the present moment, the form of the Instrument common to all the States is under discussion and it is anticipated that, once a suitable general form has been drafted, the States will individually be asked to indicate their willingness to accede and the extent of their accession to the Federation. The determination of the extent of accession to Federal Subjects and to their administration within the State requires detailed investigation and careful scrutiny and, His Exalted Highness’ Government have deemed it inadvisable to enter upon this intensive stage without being fully equipped with a separate Secretariat organisation.

“ In constitutional matters, the immediate function of the Secretariat will be to deal with the all-important question of the Instrument of Accession, to watch the trend of legislation in British India having a Federal bearing, to effect collaboration with the States in general and the Committee of Ministers in particular to give correct information wherever desirable on constitutional matters and, in general, to perform all the other duties which formerly fell to the External Relations Committee.”

The Information Bureau was placed under the new Secretariat which was to perform the duties of the Press Commissioner, the portfolio continuing to be held by the Political Member. In accordance with previous practice

and as it was considered necessary that internal matters having a constitutional bearing should in future be scrutinized in the light of the State's policy as a whole it was also decided that reference in such matters should invariably be made to the Constitutional Affairs Committee for purposes of penultimate consideration before final decisions are reached.

The portfolio of the Department was placed under a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, to be called the Constitutional Affairs Committee, the composition of which continued to be the same as that of the External Relations Committee. Cases pertaining to Constitutional Affairs were to be explained in Council by the Senior Member of the Committee who would thus perform in Council the duties of Member-in-charge. Mirza Ali Yar Khan (now Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur) was appointed Secretary to Government for Constitutional Affairs.

In order to implement the objects with which the new Secretariat was formed, procedure between it and the Political and other Secretariats was soon regulated by detailed instructions issued under competent authority for the guidance of all the Secretariats. One of the first acts of the Department was to avail of the private visit of Sir Walter Monckton, K.C., the State's leading Counsel, and, on the basis of a Circular issued a year previously explaining the structure of accession and inviting the views of all Secretaries with regard to the existing position and the reservations they would like to urge in relation to items in the Federal Legislative List, to convene meetings of Secretaries and Heads of departments concerned under the aegis of the Constitutional Affairs Committee. Six such meetings were held. These consultations had for their object the ascertainment of the views of the departments so that the Committee may be assisted in formulating tentatively, for His Exalted Highness' approval the reservations with which alone accession under each item could be considered. The examination of items which resulted from these consultations proved of considerable value later when His Exalted Highness agreed to avail of the offer of His Excellency the Viceroy to send representatives early in the following Fasli year for the purpose of elucidating points of difficulty and doubt arising from the Government of India Act and the draft Instrument of Accession.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee was further engaged during the year under review with the final settlement of new Agreement in relation to Berar contemplated under Section 47 of the Government of India Act 1935. The terms of this Agreement had formed the subject of detailed examination by the State's Counsel in London under instructions given to them from time to time by His Exalted Highness and his government and protracted discussions had already taken place in regard to various aspects of it with the authorities of the British Government and the Government of India. The final negotiations in regard to the Agreement started towards the close of the year under review and were not yet completed when the year closed.

Mention may be made of the activities of the Department during the year in connection with the Informal Committee of Ministers of which the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari continued to be Chairman and Mirza Ali Yar Khan (now Nawab Ali Yavar Jung) Secretary. The Committee met in Bombay on the 25th, 26th and 27th September 1936 for discussing matters relating to the draft Instrument of Accession and for the purpose of facilitating these discussions a Memorandum was prepared in the Department with the assistance of Counsel. The Memorandum which dealt *inter alia* with Items in the Federal Legislative List, Federal Finance, Administration and Discrimination, was adopted as the basis of the Committee's discussions.

Messrs. Coward Chance & Co. of London continued to be the State's Solicitors during the year under report while Mr. (now Sir) Walter T. Monckton, K.C., and Messrs. A. P. Fachiri and John Brunyate were retained as Counsel.

